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THE ANCESTRY OF

W I L L I A M F O R B E S

of BARRE, MASS., and MONTREAL, QUE.

1778 - 1833.

Thirteen "stories" by

EVA L. MOFFATT

edited and correlated by

GEOFFREY GILBERT.

July, 1953.

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PREFACE

This is Volume 5 of a series dealing with the ancestry of my New England great-great-grandparents. As in the other volumes, I have taken a batch of reports written for me by my cousin, the late Miss Eva L. Moffatt, a professional genealogist of Boston, and have edited them into a standard form and inserted some additional data and a considerable amount of explanatory material. My primary object has been to preserve the information for the benefit of my known relatives, and some of the remarks in the introduction will no doubt seem obscure and irrelevant to outsiders, especially to those who have not seen the preceding volumes. However, the reports on each family are pretty well self-contained, and any research workers who may consult the library copies will, I believe, find their material in readily available form.

The first four volumes were sent out in pairs, each pair of great-great-grandparents combining to form one great-grandparent. I have had to abandon this system, owing to some extensive inbreeding among my forebears. Two of my maternal great-great-grandparents and one of my paternal great-grandparents married three sisters of the Phillips family. Only one volume is needed to cover the Phillipses, and it will be issued separately and can be combined with whichever husband happens to be of most interest to the particular recipient.

Geoffrey Gilbert

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Forbes group introduce new elements of time, space, and blood into our family picture. In the volumes hitherto issued, and in those still to come, we have been and shall be concerned almost exclusively with immigrant ancestors of pure English origin. In many cases their home in England has not been found, but there is very seldom any reason to doubt that it was in England. There were a few exceptions. Augustin Jean (John Gustin) was a Channel Islander, presumably French-speaking. John Brown and William Paul are believed to have been Scotch Royalists, captured in battle and "transported" to the Colony. Sylvanus Campbell has a name to raise a doubtful eyebrow. Richard Burk and Anthony Gulliver were possibly - not very probably - Irishmen. Alexander Edwards and perhaps one or two more were Welsh. But the blood of the others was - well, of English undefiled. Their home towns, where known, are almost always southeast of a line from Devonshire to Lincolnshire, with Essex and Suffolk perhaps providing the heaviest concentration.

Their dates of arrival - looking back across 300 years - were very nearly simultaneous; almost all of them came between the early 1630's and the early 1640's. A few Plymouthites were earlier still; the two unwilling Scots reached America in the early '50's; Augustin Jean did not show up until after 1670; William Moffatt may or may not have been as late as 1681. There are still, of course, a few gaps in my

chart about which I dare not speak too positively, but except for the Forbes group I doubt very much if I have a single ancestor in my Gilbert, Britton, or Holton quadrant who arrived after 1700. (For my Boys quadrant the date is about 1840, and New England does not come into the picture at all). Even this present volume is only a very partial exception, since the maternal ancestors of William Forbes were as English as the others, and they provide all but one of the "stories".

By the Forbes group I mean the five immigrants (two of them "unproven") who occupy the outer spaces in the paternal half of the chart of William Forbes, the hero of this volume. Four of them are his paternal great-grandparents - James and _____ Forbes and William (?) and Sarah (?) Caldwell. The fifth is his Forbes grandfather, who arrived as a child.

These people were a part of the "Scotch-Irish" immigration of 1718, which gave New England its first infusion of "foreign" blood. It has also provided this editor with his first opportunity to sketch a background that is definitely different from the other backgrounds of this series. Each of E.L.M.'s reports might well be entitled "The _____ Family History in a Nutshell", and they unfortunately leave a cumulative impression that all the shells contained identical nuts. With the Forbeses, something new has been added. I seize avidly the opportunity to devote part of my introduction to Ulster and the Ulstermen.

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Where to start? Ulster is an integral part of Ireland, which has a longer recorded history than England, and a much more complicated one - in fact, to an outlander, it tends to be downright bewildering. If, in my efforts to get down to the 17th century in reasonably good order, I have found it necessary to go through the earlier periods like the devil through Athlone ("in standin' leps") I trust that my sins of omission will be overlooked. Let us begin at 1166.

In that year, exactly a century after the Conquest, began an Anglo-Norman invasion, which in nine years subjugated a good part of the country and replaced many of the Irish chieftains by Norman knights. Ireland became a "papal fief" under the English crown, and the next century and a quarter saw a gradual extension of the Norman dominance.

Eventually a sort of balance was reached. Just as the Normans in England were gradually absorbed by the conquered Saxons, and evolved slowly into Englishmen, so the Normans in Ireland became hibernicized by residence and intermarriage. A feudal system was established, parallel to but quite separate from that of England; the nobility part Norman and part Irish, the lower classes pure Irish. As the infiltration continued, the geographical distinctions also became more marked. The Norman element (with its still unimportant Saxon admixture) was strongest around Dublin, which received most of the newer arrivals, and progressively weaker elsewhere. The most powerful Irish chieftains were in Ulster. The status of the commoners ranged from serfdom in the east to

savagery in Connaught.

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in spite of some attempts to increase the power of the Crown, and in spite of a normal amount of internal turbulence, the general tendency was towards a decay of English rule and influence and a strengthening of the state of feudal independence - it has been termed "Aristocratic Home Rule". The connection with England, such as it was, lay mainly in the existence of the "middle nation" - the half-assimilated Normans who were Irish to the English, English to the Irish.

1485 marked a turning-point for Ireland as well as for England. The Irish aristocracy were solidly Yorkist in their sympathies, and considered the Tudors as pure usurpers. The Tudors, on the other hand, had no intention of being content with nominal sovereignty. Under Henry VII the Irish parliament was suppressed and the Pale dug - the great ditch marking out an area around Dublin within which English law and speech were thoroughly secure. With Henry VIII came the Reformation; the proclamation of Henry as king and head of the church in his own right, and not merely as deputy of the pope, followed by the gradual but systematic plundering of the church property. This policy, continued under Edward VI and arrested but not reversed under Mary, became really effective under Elizabeth. By that time the whole country, Irish and English alike, was in solid opposition to the Tudors, and the whole Irish feudality was marked for destruction. The contest between the Crown and the native chiefs became steadily

more acute, and the policy of introducing English garrisons and planting Englishmen in the fertile eastern areas more definite.

Early in Elizabeth's reign the State Church was established, and the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity reduced the Catholics (who comprised essentially the whole population, Irish and English, outside of Dublin itself) to second-class citizens. An influx of speculators and adventurers threatened their property as well as their religion, and the Papal Bull of 1569, which excommunicated Elizabeth and released Catholics from obedience to her, made it almost impossible for them to preserve both their civil rights and their souls, if either. A rebellion in that year was the first of several, each followed by stern "pacifications" and further confiscations. The last of the series, in which Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, was aided by a force of 4000 Spaniards, was broken at the battle of Kinsale in 1602. This battle marked the end of the Norman-Irish period. Ulster was still the Celtic stronghold, and Tyrone was temporarily restored to his earldom by the new monarch, James I, but by 1607 he had found his position impossible, and in that year he and about 100 other northern chiefs abandoned the struggle and left the country.

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The "flight of the earls" was followed in 1609 by the "escheat" of their lands, the first of the three wholesale confiscations by which most of the country was delivered to English landlords. Six Ulster counties were taken over by the

Crown, and a large-scale plantation of Scotch and North of England farmers was begun. The motives were both racial and religious; they boiled down to the feeling that, without a numerically strong Protestant population, sovereignty would never be secure. The arrangements varied in detail. Three classes of landlords were set up: (1) "undertakers", mainly large English companies such as the London guilds, who were allowed to lease only to Scotch and English tenants, (2) "servitors", largely Scotch, who could lease to Irish tenants but had to pay increased rents to the Crown when they did so, and (3) native "grantees", who were exempted from taking the oath of supremacy but paid double rent to the Crown.

The original Irish tenants and freeholders were all converted to the status of tenants-at-will, which meant that they could be evicted at will and that most of them were. Some of the smaller Irish landlords survived as grantees, but the best lands went to the immigrants. The Irish were pushed into the poorer and more mountainous areas or forced out of the six counties altogether.

The colonists, of course, were merely tenants of the undertakers and servitors, and their lot was never an easy one. The plantation project was on the whole highly successful; the new arrivals did a good and permanent job of settling and improving their holdings. They were thrifty and energetic, but from the beginning they were ground between two millstones. They were mainly Scotch Presbyterians. Above them were their English landlords and an increasingly intolerant Established

Church. Below them were the dispossessed Irish peasantry, semi-savage, solidly Catholic, and (not unnaturally) bitterly antagonistic.

Under James I a laisser faire attitude toward the religious issue kept the country relatively peaceful and prosperous. Charles I attempted to raise subsidies from Ireland in return for religious concessions; Strafford, his viceroy, obtained the subsidies but omitted to grant the concessions. Strafford was executed in 1641, but this did not prevent a rebellion in Ulster from breaking out the same year. Some thousands of the colonists were massacred, and many others left the country.

The rebellion was soon overshadowed by the English Civil War. In Ireland half a dozen armies, representing various shades of Irish-English, Catholic-Protestant, and Royalist-Puritan opinion, were in the field. Cromwell landed in 1649, and his thorough pacification escheated ten more counties and transferred thousands more Irishmen to the wastelands of Connaught.

The Restoration brought another period of comparative tranquillity. Charles II was unable to undo Cromwell's accomplishments, but his Catholic and Dissenting subjects received somewhat more sympathy. The brief reign of James II, however, brought matters swiftly to a head. Tyrconnell, an Irish Catholic, was made lord lieutenant, and the army was enlarged and reorganized, with entirely Catholic officers. James was himself a Catholic, and his attempts to allow more liberties to

his English coreligionists (and incidentally to Dissenters) met immediate and effective opposition from the Established Church. His son-in-law, William of Orange, landed in England in November 1688, and James fled to France.

Tyrconnell in Ireland attempted to support James's already lost cause by concentrating his army in Dublin, and Ulster immediately became the centre of refuge for the whole Protestant element. James landed in Ireland in March 1689, with French officers and money, established himself in Dublin, and advanced on Ulster, but the successful three-month defence of Derry (Londonderry) kept a Protestant foothold until the arrival of William's professional troops. A French army also appeared in support of James, but the battle of the Boyne was won on July 1, 1690. (It is celebrated on July 12, because that is the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim in 1691. This is Ireland, remember). James returned ingloriously to France. The war continued for another year, ending, after the decisive victory at Aughrim, with the capitulation of Limerick in October 1691.

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The English victory was followed by a third major confiscation, and by a new set of laws which barred Catholics from nearly everything - acquisition of any new property, all public offices, the trades and professions, education, the electoral vote, and the right to possess arms and a horse. But it was a victory for the Established Church, and Episcopalian feeling against Presbyterians was hardly less strong than against

Catholics. For a time after 1691 the Ulstermen could see prospects of brighter days ahead, and there was even some renewed immigration from the Lowlands and Lancashire, but under Anne they lost all their gains, and the Test Act of 1704 made them virtually outlaws. Their marriages were declared invalid and their chapels closed, and they could not maintain schools or hold any office above that of petty constable.

Economically, too, their position had become more insecure, and their relations with their landlords had changed for the worse. The original "undertakers" had largely passed out of the picture, and the tenants now had to deal with absentee landlordism at its greediest. As leases expired they were put up to auction, and families who had improved their land for two or three generations were outbid and evicted. The incoming tenants were often groups of Irish families; as many as half a dozen would combine to occupy a holding that had provided a mere subsistence for one Scotch-Irish household. The Scotch-Irish standard of living was low enough (when, in the next generation, their Massachusetts neighbors referred to them as "dirty Presbyterians", they were speaking literally as well as figuratively), but they could hardly compete with a race to whom the avoidance of utter starvation was the ultimate luxury.

Further, the whole Irish economy was being dislocated. There had been a long-term tendency for the larger landowners to let good farmlands revert to pasture and concentrate on cattle and sheep. Partly to counteract this, and partly in accordance with the standard seventeenth century doctrine that

the whole duty of a colony is to provide such raw materials as the mother country requires, and that under no circumstances should a colony engage in foreign trade or manufacture anything itself, England in the reign of Charles II had placed an embargo on Irish cattle. In 1699 a new set of restrictions practically destroyed the woollen trade. The ultimate results were beneficial, for the acres of pastureland were seeded to flax and eventually formed the basis of the profitable linen industry, but the immediate effects were disastrous. A period of drought that began in 1714 was the final straw. Ulster was reduced to something like destitution.

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The troubles of the Ulstermen, religious and economic, aroused widespread sympathy in New England as well as elsewhere. Although there was little direct connection between the two areas, some of the Massachusetts clergy had affiliations with Trinity College Dublin, and there had been one or two earlier abortive attempts to bring some of the Ulstermen to America. The successful one seems to have been inspired by Rev. Cotton Mather, who wished to promote a considerable immigration of Scotch-Irish, with the object of settling them on the frontiers as a defence against the Indian attacks which were devastating the colony. His motives seem to have been an engaging compound of philanthropy and enlightened self-interest. The Ulstermen were worthy objects of compassion, but they were also good, tough, hard-fighting pioneer material, accustomed to hardship and to the presence of

unfriendly natives. They were ideal shocktroops for the frontiers, and, as Presbyterians, they were from the Congregationalist viewpoint quite expendable.

In 1714 two Ulster ministers came out to survey the situation. There was a trickle of immigration in 1717 and early 1718, a rush in August-September 1718, when about five ships arrived at Boston almost simultaneously, and a further trickle in the next year or two. That was the whole movement; altogether it only amounted to about 600 people.

In early Boston food was none too plentiful at the best of times, and the more-or-less unexpected arrival of the ships threatened to strain the economy severely. The newcomers were not all indigent - a few, at least, were well able to pay their way - but they all had to eat. Winter was approaching, prices moveduneasily upward, and Boston grew slightly panicky. One shipload was sent off to winter at Casco, Me.; this was the group which the next year founded Londonderry, N.H. Another detachment of perhaps 200 was moved inland to the Worcester area - it included our Forbes and Caldwell ancestors.

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Before following them on the Worcester lap of their journey, we might pause to consider the problem of just who they were and where they came from. It is a practically insoluble problem. In the first place, even by frontier standards the newcomers were notably lax in recording their vital statistics and property transactions, and there is nothing approach-

ing a complete list even of their names. One reason for their slackness, undoubtedly, was the fact that in Ulster they had not been allowed to record their data, nor to hold office nor do any of the things by which, in an ordinary civilized community, the humblest citizen can assure himself of some degree of immortality. So, even when the names are known, the chances of finding out much about their Ulster antecedents are very slim.

The standard reference work on this whole subject is C. K. Bolton's "Scotch-Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America", 1910. Bolton's investigations led him to conclude that most of the settlers came from the valleys of the Bann and the Foyle. This is hardly a pin-point location, since the two drainage basins make up most of the province. The Bann flows north across eastern Ulster; Lough Neagh is an expansion. The Foyle proper is a short, broad stream, formed by the union at Lifford of the Finn and the Mourne and flowing north through Londonderry into Lough Foyle. Bolton is of the opinion that a good many of the immigrants were from the country around Coleraine, near the mouth of the Bann, and a good many more from the district between Lifford and Londonderry.

As already mentioned, a certain number of the newcomers were people of some means, and no doubt of education. They probably came from the larger towns, and they settled in or around Boston and were quickly assimilated. Those who went into the wilderness (and especially, perhaps, the Worcester group) were for the most part the more or less destitute families of tenant farmers.

An appendix to the Bolton volume contains a list, compiled a few years before the immigration, of the ruling elders of all the Ulster Presbyterian churches. He seems to have printed this list, not because he believed that many of the elders came to America, but merely because it was one of the few nominal rolls he could find that would give a representative sample of Ulster surnames; and, of course, many of the surnames were actually borne by immigrants. The ruling elder of the church at Ballee was one James Forbes, and E.L.M. in her first Forbes report jumped to the conclusion that he was our immigrant ancestor. I think she was probably mistaken. Ballee is a small parish near Downpatrick, on the east coast 20 miles south of Belfast; it is not in the valley of the Bann or the Foyle. In any case, our James was rather young to have been a ruling elder. The question of his exact point of origin must be considered wide open.

We are more fortunate with the Caldwells. Bolton prints a letter from the minister at Dunboe, a parish 4 miles west of Coleraine: "William Caldwell and wife Sarah Morrison, with his children, being designed to go to New England, ... may be admitted to church privileges." While there were other Caldwells in the immigration, the conjunction of William and Sarah points pretty definitely to the Worcester couple who appear in our chart. They are still "unproven" ancestors, but only because we have no record proof that the Martha Caldwell who married the son of James Forbes was their daughter.

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Worcester, now one of the larger cities of Massachusetts, is about at the halfway point on the road from Boston to Springfield. The road antedates the town; Springfield and the other towns of the Connecticut Valley were flourishing long before the country farther east was cleared.

The first Worcester settlement was made in 1674 but abandoned the next year in King Philip's War, and a later attempt was also given up during the Indian troubles of 1702. A new effort began in 1713, and by 1717 there was a fortified tavern on the highway and a garrison house and other dwellings in the neighborhood. In 1718 there was quite an influx, including the Ulster group in the autumn.

Bolton has very little to say about the troubles of this group in their new surroundings. Troubles there must have been. The little band, plucked abruptly from their Irish homesteads and set down more or less naked in the middle of a strange wilderness, sparsely peopled by hostile Indians and less-than-cordial whites, must have found their first winter a period of difficult adjustment. They can hardly be blamed if they developed a clannishness that was to endure for a generation or two.

The antipathy of the English settlers made itself felt very early. The Presbyterians were the first to start work on their church, but as soon as the framework was erected it was burnt down, "the best people in town" being present. Somewhat discouraged, a good many of them moved a few miles northwest from the main settlement into the tract which in 1722 was incorporated as Rutland.

Gardner
Fitchburg
Lunenburg
Shirley
Ayer
Chelmsford
Westford
Philipston
Templeton
Westminster
Leominster
Littleton
Carlisle
Petersham
Hubbardston
Harvard
Lancaster
Boxboro
Acton
Concord
Princeton
Sterling
Bolton
Stow
Maynard
Barre
Lincoln
Clinton
Berlin
Hudson
Rutland
West Boylston
Sudbury
Hardwick
Holden
Boylston
Marlboro
Wayland
Oakham
New Braintree
Northboro
Framingham
Paxton
Southboro
Shrewsbury
Natick
North Brookfield
Westboro
Ashland
WORCESTER
West Brookfield
Sherborn
Spencer
Leicester
Hopkinton
Holliston
Grafton
Brookfield
Auburn
Millbury
Upton
Charlton
Oxford

WORCESTER AREA
Mass. 1" = 4 mi.

Hatching indicates built-up urban areas.

G.G. 1933

Those who remained were in a minority. They were unable to support a church of their own, and became members of the orthodox church which was built in 1719. The seating list for 1724 shows numerous Scotch-Irish names. In 1733 William Caldwell was in the third seat and James Forbush in the fifth. The pew-holders also included Hambletons (Hamiltons), McFarlands, and Grahams - all Scotch-Irish surnames, and all surnames of husbands or wives of James Forbes' children. In 1737 ten of the group petitioned the town to release them from taxation for support of the orthodox church, so that they could form one of their own, but "ye Irish petition" was voted down by "a grate majority".

The drift from Worcester seems to have continued. Besides the movement to Rutland (and to its later offset, Barre) some of the immigrants - or their children - went to other new towns in the neighborhood such as Pelham and Palmer, and some joined the colony at Londonderry, N.H. In all these newer towns they were interspersed among the settlers of English stock, and the antagonisms died down in due course. It may be symbolic that the first of our four Forbes ancestors brought his wife from Ulster; the second married a girl of pure Ulster parentage; the third chose one of equally pure English stock; and the fourth came back from Canada to marry a girl from Vermont.

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This brings up a subject which I hope to discuss at much greater length in my Phillips volume - the migration of my ancestors from New England to Canada, and its effect on their social and financial status. It is a complex question, and it is not really suitable for discussing in any one of my introductions, because it has to do with several of my quite recent ancestors. The people who took part in the migration were mainly my great-great-grandparents and great-grandparents, and my conclusions must be drawn from the group as a whole, not from any single hero or heroine. Actually, an essay of this sort should appear as an entirely separate article, an appendix to the whole series. It ought to be, and I hope will be, a synthesis of all that has gone before - even as I am myself. The huge mass of detail will be meaningless unless I can draw from it some sort of intelligible answer to the question of how I came to be where and what I am. I cannot possibly give such an answer without making a grand tour of my inner ancestral circles, and thus introducing matter that is irrelevant to people who share only a sixteenth, or an eighth, or a quarter, or even a half of my heritage - that is to say, irrelevant to everybody except my brother and his family and myself, and of course any anthropologist or economist who may be professionally interested in us as a Jukes family in reverse.

The Phillips volume is the least unsuitable place for my final generalizations, not only because it will be one of the last to appear but also because in a sense it will be four volumes in one. The three Phillips sisters fill four of

my sixteen sectors. Submit and Anner were my maternal great-great-grandparents; Cynthia was a paternal great-grandparent - the equivalent, in other words, of two great-great-grandparents. The Phillips data, therefore, are of equal importance to the Gilbert and Britton sides of my connection, and will theoretically interest a maximum number of my relatives.

Without stealing too much of my own thunder, I may mention here one obvious generalization that applies forcibly to William Forbes. It is just this: none of my ancestors amounted to much as long as they remained in New England, but they all started to climb quite rapidly as soon as they crossed the Canadian line. My explanations of this fact, when I get around to making them, will not be as jingoistic as might be expected, but there can be no doubt that it is a fact, and William is a good illustration.

William was the fourth of his Forbes line of whom we have any knowledge. James (1), the immigrant, started with little or nothing, raised a good-sized family, and seems to have provided for them adequately. I have not seen his will, but it is to be presumed that he followed the usual practice by giving most of his property to his children during his lifetime and dying without very much.

William (2) was a successful farmer. In an appendix, I am summarizing his will and giving the complete inventory of his estate, with comments - I think it throws an interesting light on his whole period and way of life. William (3) was much less successful than his father; he outlived him by only three

or four years and died insolvent in 1791. William (4) - our Montreal William - was only 13 at the time.

William's total inheritance from his father's estate was about £4, so he can be considered as starting from scratch. I do not know the exact date of his move to Montreal, but it was probably about 1803. (As of now, the most significant gaps in my genealogical knowledge concern the actions of my various ancestors in Montreal in the first years of the last century. What I need more than anything is to spend a fortnight there, reading all the newspapers I can find for the period 1795-1835). All we really know of William's career in Montreal is that he became a prosperous brick manufacturer, business man, and alderman, and that at his death at the comparatively early age of 55 he was a highly respected citizen. It is probable, too, that his influence, and perhaps his money, were important factors in the much more meteoric career of his nephew and son-in-law, Luther Hamilton Holton.

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Eva's work on the Forbes line was one of her earlier efforts on my behalf. The report, made in 1936 and distributed at that time to some of my cousins, was a real accomplishment. It broke entirely new ground, since none of my family had had any knowledge of the antecedents of William (4). She had been working on the problem for some time, and had followed more than one blind lead, when she found somewhere a note made by the Congregational minister of Rutland, Mass., that "Submit Forbes, wife of William Forbes of Montreal", had died in March 1833. This at once led to the conjecture that William

must have had some connection with Rutland. An examination of the Rutland Vital Records showed a large number of Forbes entries, but not that of our William. As the Mount Royal Cemetery record, Montreal, indicated that he was born in 1778, she then began a search of towns in the Rutland area for a William born in that year. The records of Barre, a Rutland offset, showed a William, son of William Jr. and Mary, b. 27 Sept., 1778.

The Rutland records showed the marriage on 14 Dec., 1775, of William Forbes Jr. and Mary Miles. Their oldest child, recorded at Barre, was Benjamin Miles Forbes, b. 20 Oct. 1776. In Montreal a Benjamin Miles Forbes, b. 1822 in Montreal, died in 1864 in Cincinnati. He was buried in the same lot as William and Submit, and was later found to have been their son. This name seemed to clinch the evidence that the Rutland family of Forbes was that of William of Montreal, and many confirmatory facts were uncovered later.

This, of course, was merely the first step in tracing his ancestry. His maternal lines, running back from Mary Miles, included several well-known New England names, and Eva had no trouble in tracing all of them back to the immigrants. These maternal lines comprise all but one of the reports in this volume. The paternal side is covered by the single Forbes report.

After turning in her preliminary 1936 report Eva continued to resurrect more and more facts about William and his family, and I myself in the past few months have done some

further digging in the Worcester County Probate Records and the Rutland and Barre Vital Records. Since this is a male line, I am following the precedent I set in the Britton volume and including more than the usual amount of data about in-laws, collaterals, and descendants. Eva's original foreword gave a rather sketchy and not altogether accurate account of the Scotch-Irish immigration. As I have discussed the subject fairly fully in these pages I am omitting her foreword altogether. In short, the Forbes report as it now stands is largely my own compilation, though of course we are indebted entirely to Eva for the essential framework.

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I said a moment ago that none of my family knew anything about William Forbes. It was our own fault - there was a time when we could have heard all about him, and probably did. In the winter of 1904-5, the winter of my eleventh birthday, we had as our house guest in Montreal my great-grandaunt Sophronia Forbes, only surviving child of William. She was born in 1825. After her father's death in 1833 she lived, I think, with her Aunt Content ("Tenty") Phillips in Chicago and in Brandon, Vt., then with her married sister Eliza Holton in Montreal, then with various nephews and nieces, and then, for that one winter, with her grandniece, my mother.

She had never married. There was a family story, and it was true - I still remember how flustered Aunt Phronie was when mother once teased her about it - that in her youth she had had a very serious suitor, of whom her sister Eliza disapproved.

He made the mistake of proposing by mail, and Eliza opened the letter and sent off a polite rejection before consulting Aunt Phronie at all.

She was about eighty when she lived with us. She was small and bent, rather arthritic and very deaf, but her eyesight was good and her memory perfect. She lived, of course, in the past, and it was a past that she seemed able to recall in toto. She would sit in her rocking-chair for hours at a time, rocking gently and talking almost without a break. It did not matter whether anyone replied, nor whether anyone listened, nor even whether anyone was in the room. It was purely a stream-of-consciousness effect - and what a stream! It was an unending procession of Forbeses and Phillipses, Holtons and Waits, supported by innumerable citizens of Montreal and Chicago and especially Brandon, Vt. (I was surprised to discover, some years later, that Brandon was quite a small town. I had thought of it as approximately the size of New York; at least, I was sure that it contained as many people, and that I had heard all their names).

But nobody listened, for nobody cared! If only my interest in the family history had been active at the time, or if mother, whose interest in all her living relatives was intense, had been able to extend her range to include some of the dead ones, most of my unsolved problems could have been cleaned up in five minutes. If I could bring Aunt Phronie back now, and sit at her feet for a few hours, with a good dictaphone

and the privilege of asking a leading question every fifteen minutes, I should have all the background I need for the remaining volumes of this series. But she died unrecorded, so to speak, and a well of information dried up for good and all. Sic transit .... !

W I L L I A M F O R B E S

HIS GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS.

Paternal. Unknown.

Maternal. (JOHN MILES & SUSANNA GOODENOW.
(JONATHAN PRESCOTT & ELIZABETH HOAR.
(JONATHAN HUBBARD & HANNAH RICE.
(SAMUEL BILLINGS & MARY BARRON.

We know nothing about the paternal ancestors at this stage, though it is a fair assumption that all 8 of them were either born in Ulster or migrated there. In the next generation some names will begin to materialize, but as things stand we can only suppose that somewhere in the north of Ireland our Forbes and Caldwell forebears were scratching a precarious living as tenant farmers.

On the maternal side we have a typical group of 8 early American settlers. John Miles was born in England - he was much older than any of the others. The other 7 were born in 5 towns in Massachusetts and one in Connecticut. 5 of them were children of immigrant parents; one had an American-born mother; the seventh belonged to the next generation and had two American parents. Disregarding the remarkable John Miles (who is discussed in the next section) their life spans ran from 1643 to 1749. Although they did not realize the significance of their actions to us, their descendants, they were converging from all points of the compass on a single town - Concord, Mass. All 8 of them lived there eventually, and 7 died there.

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JOHN MILES & SUSANNA GOODENOW.

The Goodenows - 3 brothers and their families, an unmarried sister, and quite probably 2 married sisters with their families - arrived in New England in 1638, and went almost immediately to the new town of Sudbury, a large tract lying west of Watertown. Sudbury produced a number of our HOLTON ancestors, and 2 of the Goodenow brothers are in that category. One of the 2, Thomas, is also a FORBES ancestor, through his next-to-youngest daughter Susanna, born in Sudbury in 1647.

It is not known exactly when John Miles arrived in New England, nor how old he was, nor where he came from. He was certainly an early settler; by 1637he was in Concord, which lies northwest of Boston and adjoins Sudbury on the north. As for his age, he was probably almost a contemporary of the Goodenow brothers. He had a wife Sarah, and one daughter, Mary, born in 1640. He was still living in Concord when Sarah died in 1678.

In the meantime Susanna Goodenow grew up in Sudbury, married a John Rediat in 1672, lived in Marlboro, and was widowed when John was killed in 1676 (probably by Indians in King Philip's War). In 1679 she moved to Concord and became the second wife of John Miles. She was something like 35 years younger than her husband, and 7 years younger than her stepdaughter Mary. There were 3 children, of whom our ancestor John was the oldest. (He was a little more than 40 years younger than his half-sister). John Sr. died in 1693, and Susanna took a third husband and moved to near-by Billerica.

JONATHAN PRESCOTT & ELIZABETH HOAR.

John Prescott, the immigrant, was of a good Lancashire family - they have been traced back to his great-grandparents. He was in his late thirties when he arrived in Watertown in 1640, with his wife and 5 children, after a brief interlude in Barbados. Their 7th child, Jonathan, was born in Watertown in 1643. About that time John, who seems to have been quite wealthy, became one of the purchasers of the new tract of Lancaster, some 15 miles west of Concord, and he probably moved there soon afterward. He died in Lancaster in 1683.

John Hoar was probably in his late teens when he arrived from Gloucestershire about 1639 with his mother, 2 brothers, and 2 sisters. The family settled in Braintree. The sisters made good marriages, and one of the brothers graduated from Harvard and eventually became its 3rd president. John, however, moved on shortly to Scituate, married, and produced 3 children, including Elizabeth about 1652. In 1659 he moved again, this time to Concord, where he spent his remaining 45 years.

Jonathan Prescott grew up in Lancaster. By 1675, when the town was severely hit by Indian attacks, he was a widower with 2 very small children. Perhaps he moved them to Concord at this time; at any rate he took Elizabeth as his second wife in December of that year. He seems to have spent the rest of his life in Concord. Elizabeth died after 12 years and 6 children, but Jonathan married a third time and lived to a ripe old age.

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JONATHAN HUBBARD & HANNAH RICE.

George Hubbard, grandfather of Jonathan, had a career closely resembling that of several of our TREADWAY ancestors - he was one of the "disaffected" church members who founded the first Connecticut Valley towns. He arrived early in Watertown, perhaps from Suffolk, and in 1637 he joined the Watertown group who migrated to found Wethersfield, Conn. He had brought a wife and one or more children from England. Others were born later, but certainly our ancestor John was English-born, probably about 1630. Within a few years George had made 2 more moves, to Milford and Guilford, Conn.

John was about 20 when the family moved to Guilford. He married about that time, and soon returned to Wethersfield, where his first 4 children were born - our Jonathan (1659) was the fourth. Then - again according to pattern - he joined the disaffected Wethersfield group who founded Hadley in 1659. There he remained until his death in 1702.

Samuel Rice, son of Edmund and father of Hannah, was born in Hertfordshire, and was about 5 years old when his parents came to New England in 1638 or 9. They went immediately to the new settlement of Sudbury. Samuel grew up there, and in due course married Elizabeth King, the English-born daughter of another early settler. Their second child was Hannah, b. 1658. Samuel later moved to Marlboro, but during the Indian troubles he sent his family to Concord for safety. In Concord Hannah met Jonathan Hubbard.

How Jonathan got to Concord is a question that puzzled E.L.M. deeply. He seems to have left his family hearth in Hadley at an early age and spent his youth in the home of Robert Merriam of Concord, eventually inheriting Robert's estate. There was some blood relationship, and, as the matter bears directly on the unsolved problem of the identity of Jonathan's mother, Eva gave it a great deal of study, with inconclusive results. Suffice it that he did live in Concord and married Hannah Rice there in 1681. He died in Concord in 1728 and she in 1747.

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SAMUEL BILLINGS & MARY BARRON.

This pair were younger than the others of their group, and 3 of their four parents were born in America.

Nathaniel Billings of Somerset (?) was in Concord by 1640. The elder of his 2 sons, John, was probably born before his arrival, but must have been very small. John married Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of an Essex-born Cambridge tanner, in 1661. (She was born in Braintree). They lived and died in Concord, leaving few records of their activities. There were 4 sons and 3 daughters, but Samuel, b. 1667, was the only son who survived his father.

Moses Barron, 3rd son of the immigrant Ellis Barron, was born in Watertown in 1643. Mary Larned, whose father and grandfather were immigrants, was born in near-by Woburn in 1647. Moses and Mary were married about 1668, and moved to the

new town of Chelmsford, a few miles north of Concord. There Mary was born in 1673.

Samuel and Mary were married in 1699, and lived out their lives in Concord; the marriage lasted 48 years and produced 10 children. Samuel inherited the bulk of his father's property in 1704, and seems to have increased it. It was in 1704, also, that our ancestress Mary was born.

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WILLIAM'S GREAT-GRANDPARENTS.

Paternal. JAMES FORBES & _____
WILLIAM CALDWELL & SARAH MORRISON (unproven)

Maternal. JOHN MILES & MARY PRESCOTT.
EBENEZER HUBBARD & MARY BILLINGS.

On the paternal side, this is the generation of the immigrants. James Forbes and William Caldwell were 2 of the Worcester group of Scotch-Irish, whose adventures are discussed in my introduction.

All 4 of the maternal great-grandparents were born in Concord. All 4 died there. Their life span was 1680-1777.

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JAMES FORBES & _____ _____.

We do not know from what part of Ulster James came, and neither his will nor any of his recorded deeds mentions his wife. Since some of his 7 known children were certainly born in Ireland and others in America, it seems a sound assumption that he came over as a fairly young man, bringing with him a wife and a young family. It can also be assumed that he was a

member of the 1718 Worcester group. Many of these, faced by the hostility of the English colonists, left Worcester very soon to form settlements of their own at Rutland and elsewhere. James seems to have been one of the exceptions; he remained in Worcester for perhaps 40 years. His will was proved in Rutland in 1763, but it is believed that he moved there in his old age to live with some of his children.

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WILLIAM CALDWELL & SARAH MORRISON (unproven).

William Caldwell was another of the Worcester group, and a prominent one. He and Sarah had long lives and left many descendants. They died in Barre (a Rutland setoff) in 1783 and 1777, aged 99 and 95. Like James Forbes, they seem to have remained for some years in Worcester but removed eventually to Barre.

Our trouble with William is that we have not been able to find record proof that Martha was his daughter. There is not much doubt about it; Rutland and Barre were full of William's descendants, and Martha was in all probability one of them, but there seem to have been other Caldwells in the original group, and it is possible that one of them may have been her father, though the fact that she lived to 97 suggests that she was a true daughter of William and Sarah.

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JOHN MILES & MARY PRESCOTT.

John Miles Jr., as mentioned above, was born in Concord. His father died in 1693, when he was 13. John, the

oldest of the 3 children, inherited the farm, some 3 miles west of the present town. His mother remarried, but perhaps not until the children were grown; they may have stayed together until John himself married in 1702. His wife was Mary Prescott, a 16-year-old Concord girl. There were 6 children. John died in 1725, at 45; Mary remarried and survived him by 52 years.

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EBENEZER HUBBARD & MARY BILLINGS.

Ebenezer, 11th and youngest of the children of Jonathan and Hannah Hubbard, was born in Concord in 1700. His life was comparatively short, and it seems to have been prosperous and uneventful. About 1725 he married Mary Billings of Concord. There were 8 children, but 4 died in childhood. Ebenezer himself died in 1755, leaving an estate that included some Rutland land, part of which he bequeathed to his daughter Mary and her husband Benjamin Miles. His widow remarried, but survived him by only 8 years.

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WILLIAM'S GRANDPARENTS.

Paternal. WILLIAM FORBES & MARTHA CALDWELL.

Maternal. BENJAMIN MILES & MARY HUBBARD.

Span: 1713-1819. Locale: Concord, Worcester, and Barre, Mass.

WILLIAM FORBES & MARTHA CAILDWELL.

William was the eldest child of James Forbes, and was about 5 when his parents came to America in 1718. He must have

spent his youth in Worcester, but in 1741 he bought land in the part of Rutland that is now Barre, and perhaps moved there at that time. In 1747 he married Martha Caldwell (recorded at Rutland). The rest of his life was spent in Rutland (Barre); he died there in 1787, aged 74. The family, as listed in his will, consisted of 2 sons and 5 daughters. Martha lived until 1819, dying at 97. (This would make her birthdate 1722, which suggests that she was born at Worcester).

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BENJAMIN MILES & MARY HUBBARD.

Benjamin, youngest of the 6 children of John Miles Jr., was less than a year old when his father died in 1725. John had left a substantial estate, and Benjamin's share included some lands in Rutland, purchased probably as an investment when the town was settled in 1714. In 1751 Benjamin married Mary Hubbard of Concord, whose father also owned some Rutland land and left it to the couple. Rutland, as has been mentioned elsewhere, was subjected soon after its formation to the influx of a number of Scotch-Irish families from Worcester, but it was a large tract and contained also a good many English settlers. Benjamin and Mary moved there right after their marriage - quite probably Benjamin had established his home beforehand. All their 8 children were born in Rutland, Mary, the eldest, in 1752. The name of Benjamin Miles, passed on to a Forbes grandchild and great-grandchild, was an important clue in establishing our Forbes line of descent.

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WILLIAM'S PARENTS.

WILLIAM FORBES 2nd & MARY MILES.

The antipathy between the English and the Scotch-Irish seems to have disappeared in due course. The previous Forbes generation - the father of William 2nd and all or nearly all his uncles and aunts - had married into other Scotch-Irish families, but William 2nd took a wife of the older Anglo-American stock, and his sisters seem to have taken American husbands.

William was born, in all probability in Rutland, about 1750. There are no birth records for any of the family, but he is known from his father's will to have had a brother and 5 sisters. Mary Miles was also born in Rutland, in 1752. They were married in 1775, and produced 3 sons and a daughter. The marriage only lasted about 15 years; William died in late 1790 or early 1791. 6 years later Mary remarried and moved to Swanzey, N.H.; she lived until 1831.

William 2nd had one brother, Samuel, who was shown on the Barre Vital Records as marrying Jane Manter in 1768. Then he disappeared. Eva believed that he might have gone to Vermont and the Eastern Townships, and perhaps even to Montreal, and built some interesting speculations on this hypothesis. However, just after the Barre Records were published in 1901 a supplementary list of Barre baptisms appeared in the N.E.H.G. Register, which Eva seems to have overlooked. The list shows 8 children credited to Samuel between 1772 and 1791, and concludes with a daughter of "widow Jane Forbes" baptized in 1801. I infer that Samuel remained in Barre.

WILLIAM HIMSELF.

We know hardly anything about the details of William's career. He probably remained with the family in Barre until his mother's remarriage in 1797. He was then 19, and it can be assumed that he and his older brother, freed from their duties as providers for their mother and the two younger children, struck out for themselves. Just when and why William went to Montreal is not clear. The date can be approximated as 1803, since his 1833 obituary said he had been a resident for about 30 years. He may have been preceded by some other members of the Forbes clan. There was another William Forbes, a cooper, in Montreal by then, and Eva suspected that he might have been a relative, but this is so far just a guess.

The first and almost the only item Eva found that pertains to his early life in Montreal shows that in 1806 he was in some sort of partnership with Reuben Wait, supplying lumber for the city's water supply. In the obituary of his daughter Eliza he is described as a brick manufacturer. His own obituary makes it clear that he was a successful business man and a pillar of the community. I am reprinting this obituary in an appendix, but rather for the light it sheds on the journalism of the time than for any actual facts it gives about William.

The early partnership with Reuben Wait is probably the answer to a question which will be discussed further in the Phillips volume. Eva was puzzled for some time as to how William, of Barre and Montreal, had managed to meet and marry

Submit Phillips of Brandon, Vt. Reuben was her maternal uncle, and her Wait grandparents were also living in Montreal for some years before their deaths in 1805. It is likely that Submit had been visiting or living with some of her relatives, and that, though the wedding was in Brandon, the courtship took place in Montreal.

WILLIAM'S DESCENDANTS.

William and Submit had four sons and five daughters, yet the Forbes name died out within the next generation. Three of the sons died in childhood, and Benjamin Miles never married. Of the daughters, one died in childhood, another died unmarried, and a third had three children, none of whom married. The fairly numerous living Forbes descendants all stem from the other two daughters, Eliza Holton and Julianne Wood, through three grandchildren, Mary Holton Britton, Mary Wood Sutherland, and Hamilton Holton Wood. The list, so far as I have been able to obtain it, is to be found in Appendix III.

1624984

F O R B E S

Descent of William Forbes from
James Forbes of Ulster.

		Residence.
James (1)	and _____ _____	(Ulster. (Worcester, Mass.
William (2)	and Martha Caldwell	(Ulster. (Worcester, Mass. (Rutland, Mass.
William (3)	and Mary Miles	Rutland (Barre), Mass.
William (4)	and Submit Phillips	(Barre, Mass. (Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

C.K. Bolton, "Scotch-Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America," 1910
Vital Records of Rutland and Barre, Mass.
Worcester Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.
Baptisms, First Church of Barre, N.E.H.G.Register, Vols.57-8.

JAMES (1),
b.ca.1685(?), Ulster (place undetermined).
d.____; will proved 18 Aug., 1763, Rutland, Mass.

m.ca.1712, doubtless in Ireland,

_____ _____,
b.____
d.____

Children (from will; sons named first)

i. WILLIAM, b.ca.1713; called eldest son; m.MARTHA CALDWELL. See below.

ii. Robert, b.ca.1714; m.Mary Graham, Rutland, 31 Oct.1745. He d.Rutland 17 Feb.,1799, ae.ca.85. She prob.d.Rutland Jan.1776,ae.53.

iii. Arthur, b.____; m.Ruth Lamond of Leicester 30 June 1749, in Spencer.

iv. James, b.ca.1724; m.Mary McFarland; d.1762 Worcester, ae.38.

v. Rebecca, b.____; m.Michael Hamilton.

vi. Mary, b.____; m.Robert Smith.

vii. Martha, b.____; m.Alexander Graham 18 Jan.1759,Rutland. She was "of Worcester". 5 children. She d.12 Feb.1770, Rutland. He d.29 Mar.,1776, Rutland, in 47th year, having m.(2) Margaret Gray of Worcester 25 Nov., 1773.

No wife is mentioned in the will, nor does her name appear on any of the deeds of property conveyed by her husband; not even her Christian name has been found. It seems certain that JAMES (1) came to Worcester with the 1718 group of Scotch-Irish. This would suggest that WILLIAM, Robert, and perhaps one or two of the others were born before immigration, while at least James and Martha were born in America.

JAMES (1) seems to have remained in Worcester for nearly all his life. Martha was "of Worcester" on her marriage in 1759, and his will of 7 July, 1760, was dated there. On the other hand it was proved in Rutland 3 years later. He had at least 3 children living in Rutland, and no doubt spent his last days with one of them. (I do not know where E.L.M. found his will. The Worc.Co. Probate Office was unable to give me a copy. G.G.)

WILLIAM (2),
b.ca.1713, Ulster (Place undetermined).
d.28 Dec.1787, Barre, Mass., "aged 74".

m.12 Mar., 1746-7, Rutland, Mass.

MARTHA CALDWELL, probably dau. of WILLIAM & SARAH (MORRISON) CALDWELL,
b.ca.1722, probably Worcester, Mass.
d.___ May, 1819, Barre, Mass., "aged 97".

Children.

(From father's will. Order uncertain. Probably all b. Rutland).

i. Samuel, b.prob.ca.1748; named first in will; m.Jane Manter, Barre, 30 Nov. 1768. Baptisms of children at Barre: Sarah 1772, Samuel 1774, Anna 1777, Joel 1779, Elizabeth 1781, Francis 1783, Jenny 1787, Lucy Nurse 1791. (There is also a baptism of Sarah, dau. of widow Jane Forbes, 1801, which may belong in this list).

ii. WILLIAM, b.prob.ca.1650; m.MARY MILES. See below.

iii. Anna, b.____; m.William Oliver of Athol, Mass., 30 Dec.1767. Father's will refers to her as widow and mentions son James. She may be the Anna Boice with whom her mother lived in her old age.

iv. Rebecca, b.____; m.Moses Boardman Williams of Swanzey, N.H. The Barre Records give date of marriage as 8 Dec. 1787, but this must be erroneous. The will of 3 Oct. 1787 refers to her as "dau. Rebekah Williams, late of Swanzey, deceased", and mentions son William Williams.

FORBES - Cont'd.

v. Margaret, b.____; m.Solomon Bacon, Barre, 13 Nov. 1777. Baptisms of children at Barre: Sarah 1780, Reuben 1782, Rufus 1784, Rebeckah Forbes 1788, William Caldwell 1791, Ezra 1794.

vi. Martha, b.ca.1752; d.unmarried Barre 5 Apr. 1801, "aged 48".

vii. Mary, b.____; m.Josiah Holden, Barre, 20 Jan. 1779.

Worcester Co. Land Records (Vol. 15, p.53) show that William "Forbush" of Worcester bought 93 acres in the northwest section of Rutland (the part that later became Barre) in 1741, and this is probably the date of his move there. It was undoubtedly the same land that he owned at his death in 1787. (For details of his estate see Appendix I.).

As to the Caldwells. William and Sarah were 1718 settlers in Worcester, and remained there for some years, but they moved eventually to Rutland-Barre, where they left numerous descendants. According to E.L.M., William owned large tracts of land, mainly in Rutland and Barre, and sold parts of these to his supposed sons James, George, William, and John. In 1787 William Forbes' farm was adjoined on the north and west by land owned by John Caldwell, and on the south and east by land owned by William Caldwell.

The original William died in Barre in 1783, aged 99, and Sarah in 1777, aged 95. Of the next generation William (b.ca.1714), his wife Margaret (b.ca.1719), George (b.ca.1719), and Matthew (b.ca.1724) all died in Barre. There is a so-called Caldwell cemetery in Barre, in which the Forbeses are also buried. There can be hardly any doubt that Martha Caldwell Forbes was a daughter of William Sr.

WILLIAM (3),
b.ca.1750, Rutland, Mass.
d.____1791, Barre, Mass. (estate administered that year).

m. 14 Dec., 1775, Rutland, Mass.

MARY MILES, dau. of BENJAMIN & MARY (HUBBARD) MILES,
b.29 Mar., 1752, Rutland, Mass.
d.____1831, having m.(2) Aaron Parsons of Swanzey, N.H., at Rutland, 15 June, 1797.

FORBES - Cont'd.

William (3) - Cont'd.

Children.

(All recorded at Barre, and all mentioned in administration of estate).

i. Benjamin Miles, b.20 Oct. 1776; m.17 Jan. 1803, at Rutland, Anna Ruggles. Was in Montreal for a time.

ii. WILLIAM, b.27 Sep., 1778; m. SUBMIT PHILLIPS. See below.

iii. Mary, b.17 Dec., 1782; m.1800 Joseph Pidge Reed (1772-1866) (Authority: D.A.R. Lineage Books, Vol.117,p.291).

iv. John, b.21 Oct. 1787. Was also in Montreal; m.1810 Huldah Donnelly, and had son William (Letter from E.L.M., 1937).

WILLIAM (3) only lived to about 40, and died insolvent. As noted in Appendix I, he seems to have been indebted to his father's estate. His own administration papers describe him as a yeoman, but he had no land, a dwelling house appraised at £1, and one cow.

After his death the family probably stayed together until Mary's remarriage and removal to Swanzey in 1797. Presumably the two older boys struck out on their own about that time, and the two younger children accompanied their mother. Mary married a Swanzey man in 1803. WILLIAM (4) was in Montreal by about that time, and John may have joined him when he became old enough to support himself.

Mary Forbes Jr. is interesting for a rather special reason, which will be apparent from a study of the chart. She was the daughter of Mary Miles, who was the daughter of Mary Hubbard, who was the daughter of Mary Billings, who was the daughter of Mary Barron, who was the daughter of Mary Learned, who was the daughter of Mary Stearns, who was the daughter of Mary Barker, who was the daughter of Margaret _____. That is a sequence of eight Marys. It would be interesting to know whether Mary Forbes had a daughter Mary Reed, and if so whether the string is still unbroken.

FORBES - Cont'd.

WILLIAM (4)
b.27 Sep., 1778, Barre, Mass.
d.14 Dec., 1833, Montreal. Buried in old Dominion Square Cemetery; removed to Mount Royal in 1855.

m.24 Feb., 1807, Brandon, Vt.,

SUBMIT PHILLIPS, dau. of PELETIAH & CYNTHIA (WAIT) PHILLIPS,
b.____, 1789, Ashfield, Mass.
d. 3 Mar., 1833, Rutland, Mass., in 44th year.

Children.

This list, though believed to be complete, is not at all satisfactory. Eva's first report gave 8 children. She knew the birth-dates for only 2, Eliza and Julianne. 3 others, Emma, Benjamin Miles, and Sophronia, could be approximated from their ages at death. Three boys, Edward, Edwin, and John, were known to have died young, and she interspersed them by guess to fill the largest gaps, assuming Emma to be the oldest and Julianne the youngest. At that time the marriage date of William and Submit had not been discovered, and Eva supposed it to have been about 1812-3, a year or so before the birth of Emma.

The date of John's death was later found; he died 16 months after his father, at the age of 4, and was therefore the youngest child. Still later the missing marriage record turned up in a newly-discovered book at Brandon. It proved to be 1807, 5 years earlier than had been supposed. This of course suggested strongly that Edward or Edwin, if not both, were older than Emma. Finally, in 1937, Eva wrote me that she had found the baptismal records in Montreal, and that she would send me the corrected list, which included a hitherto unknown daughter Mary. However, the list was never received, and Eva did not say where she got her information. Consequently I can only put down the names as I have them, listing first the 6 whose order is known to me.

Children (all born Montreal).

(For more complete data on descendants see Appendix II).

i.	Edward,	b.____; d.aged 2.	) Order unknown.
ii.	Edwin,	b.____; d.aged 5.	) At least two probably older than Emma.
iii.	Mary,	b.____; d.in childhood	
iv.	Emma,	b.1813-4; m.James Waite; d.29 June, 1896, in 83rd year. 3 children (Emma, William, Charles) all d.unmarried.	

FORBES - Cont'd.

WILLIAM (4) - Cont'd.

v. Eliza, b.19 Jan. 1817; m. Luther Hamilton; d.8 Nov.1891. 6 children, of whom 3 d.in childhood. Mary Eliza m.Byron M. Britton; 9 children. Edward m. Helen Ford; no children. Amelia Jane m. Joseph B. Learmont; one son.

vi. Benjamin Miles, b.ca.1822; d.1864, probably unmarried; bur. Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

vii. Sophronia, b.1825; d.1907, unmarried.

vii. Julianne, b.29 Apr. 1828; m.Orrin S. Wood; d.2 July, 1869, aged 41. 3 children: Mary m.W.D. Sutherland; 6 children. Hamilton Holton m.Alice Grout; 4 children. Alice May died unmarried.

ix. John, b.1830-1; d.27 Apr., 1835, aged 4.

For further information see "General Sketch."

M I L E S

Descent of William Forbes from
John Miles of Concord, Mass.

		Residence
John (1)	and Susanna (Goodenow) Rediat	Concord,Mass.
John (2)	and Mary Prescott	Concord,Mass.
Benjamin (3)	and Mary Hubbard	Rutland,Mass.
Mary (4)	and William Forbes	Rutland,Mass.
William Forbes (5)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal,Que.

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Authorities.

Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of N.E.
Vital Records of Concord, Rutland, and Barre, Mass.
Shattuck's History of Concord.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.
Worcester Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.

JOHN (1),
b.prob.ca.1612-5, place unknown.
d.26 Aug., 1693, Concord, Mass.

m.(1) prob.ca.1638; no record found,

Sarah _____,
b.____
d.18 July,1678, Concord, Mass.

m.(2), 10 Apr.,1679, Concord, Mass.,

SUSANNA (GOODENOW) Rediat, widow of John Rediat Jr., and daughter of THOMAS & JANE ( ) GOODENOW,
b.21 Dec., 1647, Sudbury, Mass.
d.____, having m.(3) _____ Wilson of Billerica, Mass.

Children (i by first wife).

i. Mary, b.11 Feb.,1639-40; m.(1) Edmond Wigley, (2) Joseph Lee. No known children by either marriage.

ii. JOHN, b.20 May,1680; m.MARY PRESCOTT. See below.

iii. Samuel, b.19 Feb.,1681-2, m.Sarah Foster of Littleton, Mass.; 9 children; lived Concord; deacon of church.

MILES - Cont'd.

JOHN (1) - Cont'd.

iv. Sarah, b.25 May, 1686; m.Edward Putnam of Salem, Mass.

It has never been discovered from what part of England JOHN (1) came, nor the date of his arrival. Richard (1) of New Haven is known to have come from Wormley, Herts, but there is no proof of relationship. The name MILES is found on the parish records of Norwich, and quite extensively in Wales.

JOHN (1) was in Concord as early as 1637, and was made freeman there 14 Dec., 1638 (just 9 years before the birth of his second wife). He was one of the largest landholders among the original proprietors, holding 450 acres. He also had a blacksmith shop, a very necessary institution in the early communities and often a very lucrative one. He seems to have been more than usually successful in his ventures, as his estate was valued at £600. In 1691, when he made his will, all his 4 children were living, as all are named. The 3 by his second marriage were still minors when he died.

JOHN (2),
b.20 May, 1680, Concord, Mass.
d.23 Aug., 1725, Concord, Mass.

m.16 Apr., 1702, Concord, Mass.,

MARY PRESCOTT, dau. of JONATHAN & ELIZABETH (HOAR) PRESCOTT,
b.4 Aug., 1685, Concord, Mass.
d.__ May, 1777, Concord, Mass., having m.(2) John Dodd.

Children.

(Recorded at Concord).

i. John, b.24 Dec., 1704; m.Elizabeth Brooks; 8 children; moved to Westminster, Mass.

ii. Jonathan, b.13 Feb., 1706; m.Catherine Barron; Harvard graduate in Theology, but apparently never ordained; farmer and school-teacher at Concord.

iii. Mary, b.8 Oct., 1709; m.Thomas Jones, Concord; 8 children.

iv. Elizabeth, b.16 Nov., 1714; d.2 Jan., 1716.

v. James, b.1 Aug., 1719; m.Hannah Ball of Concord, 1743; 4 children recorded at Concord; lived to 81.

vi. BENJAMIN, b.26 Nov., 1724; m.MARY HUBBARD. See below.

MILES - Cont'd.

JOHN (2) - Cont'd.

JOHN (2) was his father's principal heir, and lived on the old homestead, on the Concord-Groton road about 3 miles west of the old Concord meeting house. He must have been a very thrifty man, as he died at the early age of 45 and his property valuation was £1708, which would have been considered a fortune in those days. He had invested in land in the new town of Rutland, Worcester Co., which was founded in 1714, 11 years before his death. This land he bequeathed to his youngest son BENJAMIN, who moved there after attaining his majority; when he married, his home was in Rutland from the start. (See next section).

BENJAMIN (3),
b.26 Nov., 1724, Concord, Mass.
d.28 Jan., 1776, Rutland, Mass., in the part that became the town of Barre later in the same year.

m.16 May, 1751, Concord, Mass.,

MARY HUBBARD, dau. of EBENEZER & MARY (BILLINGS) HUBBARD,
b.19 Oct., 1729, Concord, Mass.
d.19 Feb., 1794, Rutland, Mass., having m.(2) Deacon Jonas Reed.

Children.

(recorded at Rutland).

i. MARY, b.29 Mar., 1752; m.WILLIAM FORBES. See below.

ii. Benjamin, b.11 Mar., 1754; m._____ Buckminster; moved to Marietta, Ohio.

iii. Elizabeth, b.26 Feb., 1756;

iv. Ebenezer, b.20 May, 1758; lived and died Rutland; left children.

v. Sarah, b.10 Aug., 1760;

vi. Barzillai, b.24 Mar., 1763; lived to old age in Rutland.

vii. John, b.14 Aug., 1765; d.29 June, 1766.

viii. John, b.8 July, 1767; moved to Athens, Ohio; several children, one of whom, Benjamin L., moved to Arkansas.

MILES - Cont'd.

BENJAMIN (3) - Cont'd.

BENJAMIN (3) died at the comparatively early age of 52. Little is known about him, but his name at least was perpetuated. His daughter MARY named her first son Benjamin Miles FORBES, and MARY's son WILLIAM FORBES also named a son Benjamin Miles Forbes. (He died in Cincinnati in 1864, and is buried in the family plot in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal). Benjamin (3) himself was probably named after his mother's brother, Benjamin Prescott.

Rutland is beautifully situated in the hilly region a few miles NW of Worcester. It is so rural in its aspect that it is hard to realize that it has figured in Massachusetts history for well over 200 years. It is now one of the state anti-tuberculosis centres, and has a fine sanatorium. It will be recalled that it was to Rutland that SUBMIT PHILLIPS FORBES went for the benefit of her failing health; she died there in 1833, aged 41. No doubt it already had a reputation as a health resort. It was settled largely by members of the company of Scotch-Irish immigrants. These went first to Worcester, but had so many difficulties with the English settlers (see Introduction and FORBES story) that they moved on to Rutland, which was to be their haven. Many English came in also, and they soon intermarried.

MARY (3),
b.29 Mar., 1752, Rutland, Mass.
d.____, 1831, Swanzey, N.H., having m.(2) Aaron Parsons of Swanzey.

m.(1) 14 Dec., 1775, Rutland, Mass.,

WILLIAM FORBES, son of WILLIAM & MARTHA (CALDWELL) FORBES,
b.ca.1750, Barre, Mass. (then Rutland).
d.ca.1791, Barre, Mass.

For Children see FORBES record.

G O O D E N O W

Descent of William Forbes from
Thomas Goodenow of Shaftesbury, Dorset.

		Residence
Thomas (1)	and Jane ____	(Shaftesbury, Dorset. (Sudbury, Mass. (Marlboro, Mass.
Susanna (2)	and John Miles	Concord, Mass.
John Miles (3)	and Mary Prescott	Concord, Mass.
Benjamin Miles (4)	and Mary Hubbard	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (5)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (6)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Banks' Planters of the Commonwealth.
Hudson's History of Sudbury.
Vital Records of Sudbury and Marlboro.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Probate Records and Deeds.

(THOMAS GOODENOW was also a HOLTON ancestor. Except for the last section, this is a condensation of the report in the EZRA HOLTON volume).

Foreword.

So many families have for generations held a tradition of "three brothers" coming to early New England together, without being able to find any supporting evidence, that the mere mention of "three brothers" is apt to provoke an incredulous smile. The Goodenow family, however, can hold and prove such a tradition. In April, 1638, the good ship "Confidence" set sail from Southampton, carrying John, THOMAS, and EDMUND GOODENOW, with their wives and families. From THOMAS, G.G. has a double line of descent through EZRA HOLTON and WILLIAM FORBES, while another HOLTON line stems from EDMUND. There is also a close connection with the BRITTON line, since EDMUND's daughter Hannah was a stepmother of MARY PENDLETON, wife of the first WILLIAM BRITTON.

John was shown on the ship's list as aged 42, and from Semley, Wilts. THOMAS, aged 30, was from Shaftesbury, Dorset. EDMUND, 27, was from Dunhead, Wilts. All three places are close together, Shaftesbury being only 3 miles from Dunhead and 5 from Semley. It is probable that their boyhood home was

GOODENOW - Cont'd.

in one of these places or close by. Like all our numerous ancestors who settled in Sudbury, the Goodenows took a prominent part in the development of the town, and the name is still highly regarded there. The Public Library at South Sudbury, with its branch at Sudbury Center, bears the name GOODNOW LIBRARY, having been founded by one of the descendants about 1860.

Another first settler of Sudbury, John Rediat, came in the same ship with the Goodenows, and was the father of John Rediat Jr., first husband of our FORBES ancestress SUSANNA GOODENOW.

Sudbury was originally a very large tract on both sides of the Sudbury River. The earliest settlement was on the east side. This was incorporated as East Sudbury in 1780, and the name was changed much later to Wayland, which it still bears.

GOODENOW.

THOMAS (1),
b.ca.1608, Dorset or Wilts (see Foreword).
d.____, Marlboro, Mass. (Will made 29 Apr., 1666, proved 6 Apr., 1667).
m.ca.1636, perhaps in Shaftesbury, Dorset, where he lived just prior to emigrating,

JANE _____,
b.____
d.____; living when husband made his will.

Children.

i. Thomas, b.ca.1637 (age 1 on embarkation). Had wife Joanna when he made his will in 1663.

ii. MARY, b.25 Aug., 1640, Sudbury, Mass.; m.JAMES ROSS; (HOLTON ancestors).

iii. Abigail, b.11 Mar., 1641-2, Sudbury; m.Thomas Barnes of Marlboro.

iv. Sarah, b.20 Jan., 1643-4; d.aged about 10.

v. Samuel, b.28 Feb., 1945-6; had wife Mary and 4 children. Was principal heir of his father. Only dau. killed by Indians in 1707. His house was in the part of Marlboro which was set off as Westboro in 1717, and again set off as Northboro in 1775; it is only a few miles out of Worcester.

GOODENOW - Cont'd.

THOMAS (1) - Cont'd.

vi. SUSANNA, b.21 Dec., 1647, Sudbury; m.(1) John Rediat, (2) JOHN MILES. See below.

vii. Elizabeth, b.____; d.25 Dec., 1653.

As noted above, the group that sailed in the "Confidence" in 1638 included the three brothers and their families. There was also an unmarried sister Ursula. It has been conjectured, too, that the wives of WALTER HAYNES and John Ruddick were sisters of the Goodenows. If so, there must have been a good-sized family circle at Sudbury, which in a few years must have developed into something like a clan.

THOMAS (1) was a proprietor in 1639, and served as selectman. In 1656 he was one of the petitioners for the new settlement of Marlboro, and he was there when it was incorporated in 1660. He had a home-lot on Indian Hill, and served as a Marlboro selectman in 1661, 1662, 1664.

His will of 1666 left 130 acres in the New Grant to his younger daughters, SUSANNA and Jane. On 20 Aug., 1672, John Rediat and SUSANNA his wife, and Christopher Bannister and Jane his wife, sold to Lt. Edmund Goodnow of Sudbury the land which was bequeathed by THOMAS GOODNOW to his two daughters "ye above-said SUSANNA and Jane". This deed is important as showing the married names of the two daughters and thus proving the line of descent.

(Note by G.G. It will be noted that Jane's name is omitted, presumably by oversight, from the list of children above).

SUSANNA (2),
b.21 Dec., 1647, Sudbury, Mass.
d.____, probably at Billerica, Mass., where she lived with 3rd husband.

m.(1) 1672 or earlier,

John Rediat Jr. of Marlboro (from Sudbury about 1660).
b.19 Apr., 1644, Sudbury, Mass.
d.___1676, Marlboro, Mass. (probably killed by Indians).

m.(2) 10 Apr., 1679, recorded at Concord, Mass.

JOHN MILES, of Concord, Mass., as his second wife.
b.____, probably in England.
d.19 Apr., 1693, Concord, Mass.

m.(3) _____, probably at Concord or Billerica,

John Wilson of Billerica.

GOODENOW - Cont'd.

SUSANNA (2) - Cont'd.

By her first marriage she had 3 children, Susanna who married Jacob Farrar, John who was the principal legatee in the will of his grandfather, John Rediat Sr., in 1687, but who died unmarried in 1694, and Mary, who was also provided for by her grandfather Rediat. Their mother SUSANNA, who was by that time married to JOHN MILES, was not remembered in the will.

For MILES children see MILES record.

P R E S C O T T

Descent of William Forbes from
James Prescott of Standish, Lancs.

		Residence
James (I)	and _____ Standish	Standish, Lancs.
Roger (II)	and Ellen (?) Shaw	Standish, Lancs.
Ralph (III)	and Ellen _____	Shevington, Lancs.
John (IV) (1)	and Mary Platts	(Wigan, Lancs. (Lancaster, Mass.
Jonathan (2)	and Elizabeth Hoar	(Lancaster, Mass. (Concord, Mass.
Mary (3)	and John Miles	Concord, Mass.
Benjamin Miles (4)	and Mary Hubbard	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (5)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (6)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities

Prescott Memorial, 1870.
Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts.
History of Lancaster, Mass.
History of Concord, Mass.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.

JAMES (I),
b.____
d.____

m._____, probably at Standish, Lancs.,

_____ STANDISH, dau. of ROGER STANDISH Esq. of Standish, and sister of Ralph Standish.
b.____
d.____

Children.

i. James, b.____; d. 1 Mar., 1583, leaving 2 children. He was made lord of the manor of Derby for his military achievements, and had new arms granted him. He m.Alice Molineaux, and was ancestor of the James who settled in Hampton, N.H., about 1665.

PRESCOTT - Cont'd.

JAMES (I) - Cont'd.

ii. ROGER, b.____; m.ELLEN (?) SHAW. See below.

iii. Ralph, b.____; d.young.

iv. Robert, b.____; m.Elizabeth Nightingale in 1565; d.1576; 3 children.

v. William, b.____; 3 wives; grandfather of Sir John Prescott, who had holdings in Essex and Kent.

vi. John, b.____; had wife Anne and an only child Anne, who m.William Boston of Phimbleby, Lincs.

The compiler of the "Prescott Memorial" is rather tantalizing when he states that each of these children was baptized, but gives neither date nor place. As the family lived in the Parish of Standish in Lancashire, they were presumably baptized in the Parish Church there. We are probably indebted to the baptismal records for knowledge of the parentage of these 6 children.

The Memorial states that the family were descended from those Prescotts who gave their name to a market town in Lancashire in early times, but the author could trace the unbroken line only back to JAMES (I) of Standish. This JAMES is on record as one of the gentlemen of Lancashire who were required by an order of Queen Elizabeth of 1564 to keep horsemen and armor in readiness.

ROGER (II),
b.____
d.____, prob. 1594 (will dated 26 Sep., that year).

m.(1) ca.1563,

Elizabeth _____,
b.____
d.probably ca.1566-7.

m.(2) 20 Aug., 1568,

ELLEN (?) SHAW of Standish. The (?) is found in the Memorial; it probably indicates that the original record on the parish register is not quite legible.
b.____
d.____

PRESCOTT - Cont'd.

ROGER (II) - Cont'd.

Children.

(First 2 by first wife).

i. Helen, bp. 3 Mar., 1564, Standish.

ii. Lawrence, bp. 23 Sep., 1566, Standish.

iii. Anne, bp. 28 Mar., 1569, Standish; m.Alexander Wymarde.

iv. RALPH, bp.____, 1571-2; m.ELLEN _____. See below.

We know nothing about ROGER (II) except that he lived in the village of Shevington, parish of Standish, and that he is buried in the parish church. His will names his son RALPH as executor. Standish is about 3 miles N of Wigan and 18 miles NE of Liverpool.

RALPH (III),
bp.____,1571-2, Standish, Lancs.
d.____,1608 or 1608-9. (Will dated 7 Nov., proved 24 Jan.).

m.ca.1592, probably outside the parish, as no record is found there,

ELLEN _____,
b.____
d.____; living when husband made his will, and named co-executor with son JOHN.

Children.

i. Hellen, bp. 1 Oct., 1593, Standish.

ii. Roger, bp. 10 Dec., 1594.

iii. Alice, bp. 7 Feb., 1598.

iv. Cecilia, bp. 16 Oct., 1602.

v. JOHN, bp. ____, 1604-5.

Facts are almost entirely lacking in regard to RALPH (III), though we know he acted as executor of the will of his father ROGER (II). It seems strange that the full date of baptism is not given either for him or his son JOHN (IV), especially as the baptisms of the other members of each family are given precisely. It would almost seem that the compiler of the Memorial did not find any records of their baptisms and merely

PRESCOTT - Cont'd.

RALPH (III) - Cont'd.

assumed that they were baptized about the times he mentions, and that he adds the information about the two executorships to make the proof of lineage sound and complete. This it really does; the lack of baptismal dates (much as we may desire them) casts no doubt on the validity of the line.

JOHN (IV) in England, (1) in America,
b.ca.1604-5, Shevington, Parish of Standish, Lancs.
d.____,1683, Lancaster, Mass.

m.21 Jan., 1628-9, Wigan, Lancs.,

MARY PLATTS, of Wigan, whose family are said to have removed to Halifax, Yorkshire.
b.____
d.____ (Many of the Lancaster, Mass., records were destroyed in the Indian troubles).

Children.

i.	Mary,	bp.24 Feb., 1630, Sowerby, Parish of Halifax, York; m.at Lancaster, Mass., 1648, Thomas Sawyer; 11 children.
ii.	Martha,	bp.11 Mar., 1632, Sowerby; m.John Rugg, 1655; d.1656.
iii.	John,	bp.1 Apr., 1635, Sowerby; m.Sarah Hayward; farmer and blacksmith; 4 children.
iv.	Sarah,	bp.___,1637, Sowerby; m.1658 Richard Wheeler of Lancaster, who was killed by Indians in 1675 at Wheeler's Garrison House.
v.	Hannah,	b.ca.1639, probably in Barbados. She m. in 1660 John Rugg, widower of her sister Martha; 9 children, 6 b.at Lancaster, 3 at Concord.
vi.	Lydia,	b.15 Aug., 1641, Watertown, Mass; m.1658 Jonas Fairbanks of Lancaster. He and their son Richard were also killed at Wheeler's Garrison House in 1675.
vii.	JONATHAN,	b.prob.1643, Watertown, Mass. (Conjectural date, deduced from dates of other children); m.ELIZABETH HOAR. See below.

PRESCOTT - Cont'd.

JOHN (IV) - Cont'd.

viii. Joseph, b.prob.ca.1645-6; a conjectural son, based on the History of Concord. No records have been found to prove even his existence.

ix. Jonas, b.___June, 1648, Lancaster, Mass.; m.Mary Loker, dau.of John of Sudbury; lived Groton, Mass. He had a large estate and filled many offices. 4 sons, 8 daughters. One son, Benjamin, was the father of Col. William Prescott of Bunker Hill fame.

JOHN (1) sold his lands in Shevington to Richard Prescott of Wigan, no doubt a relative, and moved to Sowerby, Parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, where his wife's family also went. But he soon decided on a much more adventurous move, and in 1638 he was in Barbados and owned lands there. This was only an interlude, however. In 1640 he came on to New England and settled in Watertown, where large grants of land were allotted him. In 1643 he was associated with others in the purchase from the "Nashaway" Indians of a tract 10 miles by 8, which afterward became the new township of Lancaster. It is claimed that JOHN (1) was the first settler in the new territory, though one writer states that Richard Linton, Lawrence Waters, and John Ball were the first inhabitants, and that they had tilled the soil and were ready to receive Mr. Prescott on his arrival. William Prescott, M.D., compiler of the Memorial, thought that these 3 might have been hired by JOHN to do the preliminary work. The town was incorporated 18 May, 1653, with 9 resident families. By the following spring the number had increased to 20. JOHN was appointed by the General Court one of the "prudential managers" of the town, and took a large part in its development. In 1676, during King Philip's War, it was destroyed by the Indians. All the inhabitants left, and the settlement was abandoned for three years. In 1679 some of the settlers returned, including the Prescotts, and reconstruction was begun. By 1683, the year in which JOHN died, the town was again on the road to prosperity.

After his death the town suffered several times from Indian depredations. In 1705, his grandson, Thomas Sawyer, Jr., was taken prisoner and carried to Canada. He promised to build a mill on the Chambly River, provided the French Governor would procure the release of all the prisoners. This the Governor had difficulty in doing, as the Indians were determined to put Sawyer to death and had him bound to a stake. A friar effected the release by telling the Indians he had the keys to Purgatory and would cast them in headlong unless they released Sawyer immediately. This they did at once. Sawyer finished the mill and was then sent home. This is said to have been the first sawmill erected in Canada.

Lancaster is now one of the most beautiful towns in Massachusetts, with many fine country estates.

PRESCOTT - Cont'd.

JONATHAN (2),
b. 1643, Watertown, Mass. Birth record missing, but his father was living in Watertown from 1640 to about 1650, and there can be little doubt that JONATHAN was born there.
d. 5 Dec., 1721, Concord, Mass.

m. 3 Aug., 1670, _____,

Dorothy _____,
b.____
d.1671 or 5, Lancaster, Mass.

m.(2) 23 Dec., 1675, Concord, Mass.,

ELIZABETH HOAR, dau. of JOHN & ALICE (_____) HOAR,
b.perhaps ca.1652, probably Scituate, Mass.
d.25 Sept., 1687, Concord, Mass.

m.(3) 18 Dec., 1689,

Rebecca (Wheeler) Bulkeley, widow of Hon. Peter Bulkeley and
b.____ dau. of Lt. Joseph Wheeler.
d.____

m.(4) 18 Aug., 1718,

Ruth Brown,
b.____
d.____, 1740.

Children.

(1-3 by first wife, 4-9 by second).

i.	_____,	b. & d. 2 May, 1671.
ii.	Jonathan,	b.10 Apr., 1672; d.4 May following.
iii.	Samuel,	b.____, 1674; m.Esther Wheeler; 1 son, several daus. Lived in the part of Concord which in 1735 was joined to Willard's Farms to form Acton.
iv.	Jonathan,	b.5 Apr., 1677; m.Rebecca Bulkeley, his stepmother's daughter; 11 children. Was a successful doctor.
v.	Elizabeth,	b.27 Sep., 1678; m.John Fowle of Woburn.
vi.	Dorothy,	b.31 Mar., 1681; m.Edward Bulkeley (not a brother of Rebecca, but presumably some relation).
vii.	John,	b.13 May, 1683; d.in his 23rd year.

PRESCOTT - Cont'd.

JONATHAN (2) - Cont'd.

viii. MARY, b.14 Aug., 1685; m.JOHN MILES. See below.

ix. Benjamin, b.16 Sep., 1687; Harvard 1709; minister at Danvers, Mass., for many years, and after his retirement a forceful political writer in the pre-Revolution controversies. He m.(1) Elizabeth Higginson, (2) Mercy Gibbs, both of distinguished families. 7 children. It was presumably in his honor that his sister MARY named one of her sons BENJAMIN MILES.

MARY (3),
b.14 Aug., 1685, Concord, Mass.
d.__ May, 1777, Concord, Mass., having m.(2) John Dodd.

m.(1) 16 Apr., 1702, Concord, Mass.

JOHN MILES, son of JOHN & SUSANNAH (GOODNOW) MILES,
b.20 May, 1680, Concord, Mass.
d.23 Aug., 1725, Concord, Mass.

For Children see MILES record.

H O A R

Descent of William Forbes from
Charles Hoar of Gloucester City, England.

		Residence
Charles (I)	and Margery _____	Gloucester.
Charles (II)	and Joanna Henchman (1)	(Gloucester. (Concord, Mass. (widow only).
John (III) (2)	and Alice _____	(Gloucester. (Braintree, Mass. (Concord, Mass.
Elizabeth (3)	and Jonathan Prescott	(Lancaster, Mass. (Concord, Mass.
Mary Prescott (4)	and John Miles	(Concord, Mass.
Benjamin Miles (5)	and Mary Hubbard	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (6)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (7)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Hoar Family in America and its English Ancestry, H.S. Nourse, 1899 (reprinted from N.E.H. & G. Reg., Vols 45 & 53).
Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts.
Vital Records of Braintree and Concord, Mass.
Shattuck's History of Concord.
Many references in Colonial and State Records.

CHARLES (I) (i.e., earliest known generation in England),
b.____
d.____, 1636, City of Gloucester, England.

m.____

MARGERY _____
b.____
d.____

Children.

(order unknown).

i. CHARLES, b.____; m.JOANE HENCHMAN. See below.

ii. Thomas, b.____; mentioned as brother in will of CHARLES (2).

HOAR - Cont'd.

CHARLES (I) - Cont'd.

iii. Elinor, b.____; mentioned as sister in will.
iv. _____, b.____; mentioned as sister in will.

There was a Richard Hoar who was sheriff of Gloucester in 1614, who was undoubtedly a relative. He died in 1618, bequeathing 18 houses in the city and county. He also established a trust by which 53 shillings was to be distributed to the poor annually; this was still carrying on in 1891.

The Visitation of Gloucester Co., 1623, gives the arms of the "Hores" of the county, but no pedigree. Arms: an eagle displayed with 2 heads within a bordure engrailed. These are on gravestone of Daniel of Concord, Mass., who d.1773.

CHARLES (II),
b.____
d.____, 1638, Gloucester. Will dated 25 Sep., 1638; administration granted to widow "JOANE", 21 Dec., 1638. Will filed with Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Doctors' Commons.

m.____; perhaps a second marriage,

JOANE or JOANNA HINCKSMAN (spelled also HENCHMAN; the latter used in America and also indifferently in England).
b.____
d.20 Dec., 1661, Braintree, Mass. Her grave is in the old cemetery at Quincy, originally a part of Braintree. In the same lot are buried her son Leonard, 3rd president of Harvard College, and Leonard's wife, who was Bridget Lisle, dau. of the regicide John Lisle, who was murdered by Royalists at Lausanne. Near-by are the graves of her daughters, Margery Flynt, wife of the Braintree minister, and Joanna Quincy, wife of Col. Edmund Quincy - a distinguished group.

Children.

i. Thomas, bp.15 June, 1612, Church of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester. He is thought to have been the son of an earlier wife. Only child who did not come to America.

ii. Margery, b.____; m.(1) John Mathewe; she was a widow with a son Charles Mathewe when her father made his will in 1638. She later m.Rev. Henry Flynt or Flint, minister of Braintree, and died there 10 Mar., 1687. Her epitaph states that "she was a gentlewoman of piety and prudence, and peculiarly accomplished for instructing gentlewomen".

HOAR - Cont'd.

CHARLES (II) - Cont'd.

iii. Daniel, b.____; came to New England with the family, but returned to England, where he engaged in extensive colonial trade. He was again in N.E. in 1653, and described himself as "of Boston". But he probably soon went back again, as he does not appear on the Records. In 1676 his son John was in N.E., in care of his uncle Leonard.

iv. JOHN, b.____; m.ALICE _____. See below. He may have been older than Daniel, as his father left him £50 more than Daniel, yet in a later section of the will Daniel is mentioned before JOHN.

v. Joane, b.____; m.Col. Edmund Quincy, of the family for whom the city (set off from Braintree) was named.

vi. Leonard, b.____; came to New England and graduated at Harvard. Went back to England and took an M.D. degree, then became a clergyman and was settled for a number of years at Wanstead, Essex. Ejected from the ministry in 1662 for non-conformity. Returned to N.E. and became 3rd president of Harvard, but in this office he was considered a failure, and his spirit was thereby broken. He was admittedly an able man, but got into disfavor by allying himself with the new and "broad" Third Church of Boston when it seceded from the First Church.
His wife's mother, Lady Alice Lisle, was beheaded at Winchester, England, in 1685, for sheltering 2 refugees from Monmouth's army. Thus both of her parents suffered violent deaths. She m.(2) Thomas Usher, but later left him and returned to England.

The will of CHARLES (II) is a long and interesting one, mentioning many individuals: his brother Thomas; 4 brothers of his wife; his sister Elinor Bailies; "sister Ffounces"; his wife, 6 children, and grandson Charles Mathewe.

CHARLES (II) was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1634 and alderman 1632-8. His house on Southgate St. was still standing in 1899, and was then occupied by the Proprietors and Publishers of the Gloucester Chronicle.

HOAR - Cont'd.

JOHN (2) - so designated because we count his mother JOANNA as (1).
b.prob.ca.1622; date approximated from various papers in which his age is mentioned, but which do not agree exactly.
d. 2 Apr., 1704, Concord, Mass.

m._____

ALICE _____,
b._____
d.5 June, 1697, Concord, Mass.

Children.

(No birth records found. Perhaps b. in Scituate, where records are especially meagre and faulty).

i. Mary, b.ca.1648; m.Benjamin Graves in 1668.

ii. Daniel, b.ca.1650; m.Mary Stratton.

iii. ELIZABETH, b.perhaps ca.1652; m.as 2nd wife JONATHAN PRESCOTT. See below.

JOHN (2) probably came to New England about 1639, with his mother, his sisters Margery (widow of John Mathewe) and Joanna, and his brothers Daniel and Leonard. The histories of the brothers and sisters are outlined in the previous section. JOHN (2) left Braintree early and went to Scituate, a coastal town in the Plymouth Colony area. He was registered at Scituate in 1643 as "able to bear arms". He was on a jury there in 1646, was a proprietor, and must have joined the church, as he was made freeman in 1651. However, neither Church nor Town Records show the baptism of his children. About 1659 he moved to Concord.

As all the HOAR descendants of this family go back to JOHN (2), he may be considered the father of the whole New England clan, which has produced some eminent figures. Charles Francis Adams, in writing of the HOARS, says that "Statesmen, jurors, lawyers, orators, poets, storytellers and philosophers seem to vie with one another in recognized eminence."

JOHN (2) was undoubtedly a man of ability, though he is said to have been "rash of speech" and thereby to have come into conflict with the authorities. He was also vigorous in action. He protested strongly against the treatment of the Indians in his day, and rendered great service in the protection of the so-called "praying Indians", and also in obtaining release of white captives held by hostile Indians in 1675. In 1676 he rescued one Mrs. Rowlandson from captivity. He received a grant of land for his services.

HOAR - Cont'd.

ELIZABETH (3),
b.perhaps ca.1652, probably at Scituate, Mass.
d.25 Sep., 1687, Concord, Mass.

m.23 Dec., 1675, Concord, Mass.,

Capt. JONATHAN PRESCOTT, son of JOHN & MARY (PLATTS) PRESCOTT,
b.probably ca.1643, Watertown, Mass.
d. 5 Dec., 1721, Concord, Mass.

For Children see PRESCOTT record.

H U B B A R D

Descent of William Forbes from
George Hubbard of Watertown, Mass.

		Residence
George (1)	and Mary (Bishop?)	(Watertown, Mass. (Wethersfield, Conn. (Milford, Conn. (Guilford, Conn.
John (2)	and Mary (Whitfield?)	(Wethersfield, Conn. (Hadley, Mass. (Hatfield, Mass.
Jonathan (3)	and Hannah Rice	Concord, Mass.
Ebenezer (4)	and Mary Billings	Concord, Mass.
Mary (5)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (6)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (7)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Descendants of George Hubbard, 1600-1872.
Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.
Bond's Watertown.
Stiles' Wethersfield.
Vital Records of Wethersfield, Guilford, and Concord.
Church Records of Milford and Guilford.
Histories of Guilford, Hadley, and Hatfield.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.

GEORGE (1),
b.____, England (perhaps East Bergholt, Suffolk).
d.___Jan., 1683, Guilford, Conn.

m._____

MARY _____ (possibly a second wife, and not the mother of JOHN and Elizabeth. See below)
b.___
d.14 Sep., 1676, Guilford, Conn.

HUBBARD - Cont'd.

GEORGE (1) - Cont'd.

Children.

(Order unknown. No birth records; 3 baptisms at Milford. Full list from father's will of 23 May, 1682 and codicil of 30 Dec.)

i. JOHN, b.prob.ca.1629-30 in England, as he was m. ca.1650.

ii. William, b._____

iii. Mary, b._____; m.John Fowler.

iv. Sarah, b._____; m.___Harrison or Morrison (will illegible).

v. Elizabeth, b._____; unmarried when will made, but later became 2nd wife of John Newton of Guilford.

vi. Daniel, b.perhaps ca.1640; bap. with 2 following, 26 May, 1644, at Milford.

vii. Abigail, b.perhaps ca.1642; m.Humphrey Spinning, an early settler in New Jersey.

viii. Hannah, b.perhaps ca.1644; m.Jacob Melyen; moved to N.J.

The history of GEORGE (1) has been extremely difficult to trace. This is partly because his name is not on any of the shipping lists so far sent to this country. These often give the names and ages of each member of the family, port and date of departure, and sometimes the English home town. Another difficulty is the presence in New England of another George Hubbard of contemporary age, who arrived at about the same time. These two men have been confused even by their own Hubbard posterity, including the author of "One Thousand Years of Hubbard History". Much of the confusion, however, was caused by writers of 70 or 80 years ago, to whom many of the presently known records were not available. The present sketch is based on more modern studies, and, while it leaves some points unsettled, there can be no doubt that the line of descent is correctly given.

Our GEORGE (1) came first to Watertown, but remained there only a short time. He was doubtless one of the large number of "disaffected" settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who moved over to the Connecticut River about 1637 and founded 3 new towns. Those from Dorchester went to Windsor; those from Cambridge, to Hartford; and those from Watertown, to Wethersfield. Wethersfield, which is about 10 miles south of Hartford, remains today a beautiful old town. In the matter

HUBBARD - Cont'd.

GEORGE (1) - Cont'd.

of church affairs the Watertowners seem to have been of an especially pugnacious disposition, for about 1659 a group of Wethersfield residents again became "disaffected". They were joined by groups from other near-by towns, and moved "up the river" to found Hadley, a few miles beyond Northampton. (These movements, it will be remembered, were mentioned in several of the reports in the TREADWAY volume).

Long before the second migration, however, GEORGE (1) had made another move of his own. He was a prominent citizen of Wethersfield in its first few years, serving two or three times as representative to the General Court. But by 1643 he was in Milford, a town on Long Island Sound a few miles southwest of New Haven. He and his wife were admitted to the church there that year, and had 3 children baptized in 1644. In 1648 he bought land in Guilford, which is also on the Sound but about 12 miles east of New Haven. (It is noteworthy that he made the purchase from Jacob Sheaffe, brother of Mary Sheaffe who married Robert Merriam of Concord, Mass. The implications of this connection will be discussed under JOHN (2)). By 1650 GEORGE and MARY were living on the Sheaffe property.

There has recently been considerable discussion of the identity of GEORGE's wife. She was formerly stated to have been Mary Bishop, daughter of John and Ann Bishop of Guilford. The statement is doubtless based on the will of Mrs. Ann Bishop, dated 12 June, 1673, in which she bequeathed 20s to her granddaughter Elizabeth Hubbard. As GEORGE's daughter Elizabeth was then unmarried, it seemed reasonable to infer that she was the Elizabeth referred to. But the "American Genealogist," Vol.10, p.17, argues that the will itself furnishes proof that Mrs. Mary Hubbard, wife of GEORGE (1), was not the daughter of Mrs. Bishop. In the will Mrs. Bishop leaves to her son John £5 above his propriety with "my other two children", and at the close states that "my three children", John and Steven Bishop and James Steele, were to receive the residue. As Mrs. Mary Hubbard was then living, says the writer, no sane woman would have used this phraseology if Mrs. Hubbard had been her daughter. This is logical, but E.L.M. points out that there is no certainty that Mrs. Mary Hubbard was the mother of Elizabeth. GEORGE (1) might have had two wives, and the first one might have been daughter of the Bishops and mother of Elizabeth, and perhaps also of our JOHN (2).

HUBBARD - Cont'd.

JOHN (2),
b.prob.ca.1629-30, England.
d.____, 1702, Hatfield, Mass.

m.ca.1650, probably Guilford, Conn.,

MARY _____; see below for discussion of her name and parentage.

Children.

(First 4 recorded Wethersfield, but not necessarily all b. there. Last 5 recorded Hadley).

i. Mary, b.27 Jan., 1650-1; d.young.

ii. John, b.12 Apr., 1655;

iii. Hannah, b.5 Dec., 1656; d.young.

iv. JONATHAN, b.3 Jan., 1658-9; m.HANNAH RICE. See below.

v. Daniel, b.9 Mar., 1660-1;

vi. Mercy, b.23 Feb., 1663-4;

vii. Isaac, b.16 Jan., 1666-7;

viii. Mary, b.10 Apr., 1669;

ix. Sarah, b.12 Nov., 1672;

JOHN (2) must have been a very small child when his parents emigrated, and was probably about 20 when his father settled in Guilford on the property bought from Jacob Sheaffe, brother of Mary Sheaffe who was the wife of Robert Merriam of Concord. As JOHN (2) must have been married about 1650, it is certainly probable that he chose a wife from among the Guilford girls. It seems equally certain that she was a relative of the Merriams of Concord, for in Robert Merriam's will of 1682 he bequeaths to "cosin" JONATHAN HUBBARD, "who lives with me". Later Robert Merriam's widow, Mary (Sheaffe) leaves the homestead to JONATHAN (3) and makes him an executor of her will of 1693 - from which time on our HUBBARD line is centred in Concord. Now it has been argued by some genealogists that as "cousin" often meant nephew JONATHAN (3) was probably the nephew of either Robert or his wife, and that as Robert's wife and JONATHAN's mother were both named Mary it is quite unlikely that they were sisters; therefore JONATHAN's mother was probably a sister of Robert himself. Unfortunately the Merriam lineage has been investigated, the will of Robert's father found, and no daughter Mary is named. Further, none of the Merriams seem to have had any connection whatever with Guilford, while, as has been seen, Jacob Sheaffe was an early

HUBBARD - Cont'd.

JOHN (2) - Cont'd.

resident there. He was, in fact, one of the company of Rev. Henry Whitfield, who came to New England in 1639 and founded the town. Mr. Whitfield's wife was Dorothy Sheaffe, a first cousin of Mary Sheaffe Merriam. The Whitfields had 7 children baptized at Ockley, Surrey, prior to their emigration, and the youngest (4 Mar., 1631-2) was Mary. She would have been of suitable age to have married JOHN (2) HUBBARD in 1650. Her parents returned to England in that year, and her father died at Winchester in 1657. His will will be sought. The Guilford records have been in a deplorable state and very incomplete, so that the marriage record might easily have been among the many lost. E.L.M. will see whether Guilford Land Records show any transfer from Rev. Henry Whitfield to JOHN (2).

(Note by G.G.: This whole ingenious theory was unfortunately wrecked a little later, when E.L.M. found a record of the Whitfield will. It was a nuncupative (oral) will, presumably made on his death-bed, and it merely left everything to his wife, to be divided among the children as she saw fit. But the two people who made affidavit concerning it were Nathaniel and Mary Whitfield. This was in 1657. Nathaniel was a son who had returned from America not long before, and Mary can hardly have been anyone but the missing daughter - in England and unmarried, when to fit the theory she should have been in Wethersfield and the mother of 3 children. It seems to be necessary to look elsewhere to account for JONATHAN's cousinship with the Merriams, but it does still seem probable that in some way or other the Sheaffe family is the connecting link.)

Soon after his marriage JOHN (2) must have returned to Wethersfield, which the family had left when he was about 13, for the births of his 4 oldest children are recorded there. In 1659 he was among the "disaffected" church members who applied for a grant "up the river" and founded Hadley. He spent the rest of his life there. Hatfield was set off from Hadley in 1670, and he was a Hatfield resident at his death in 1702. His will named all the 7 children who had lived to adult age. By that time JONATHAN had long been a resident of Concord.

JONATHAN (3),
b.3 Jan., 1658-9; recorded at Wethersfield, Conn.
d.17 July, 1728, Concord, Mass.

m.15 Mar., 1681; recorded at Concord, but may have occurred at Marlboro, Mass., the bride's home,

HANNAH RICE, dau.of SAMUEL & ELIZABETH (KING) RICE,
b.ca.1658, probably Sudbury, Mass.; record lost.
d.9 Apr., 1747, Concord, Mass., "in 89th year".

HUBBARD - Cont'd.

JONATHAN (3) - Cont'd.

Children.

(Recorded at Concord and in Middlesex Co., Mass., Records).

i. Mary, b.3 June, 1682; m.Daniel Davis.

ii. Jonathan, b.18 Aug., 1683; wife Rebecca; no children known.

iii. Hannah, b.20 Apr., 1685; m.____Temple.

iv. Samuel, b.27 Apr., 1687; m.Sarah Clark; 5 children.

v. Joseph, b.8 Feb., 1688-9; m.Rebecca Bulkeley; 6 ch. Captain.

vi. Elizabeth, b.16 June, 1691; m.Dr. Samuel Hayward; large family.

vii. John; b.12 Mar., 1692-3; m.Hannah Blood; no children known.

viii. Daniel, b.20 Nov., 1694; m.Dorothy Dakin of Concord; 5 children.

ix. Thomas, b.27 Aug., 1696; had wife Mary; 2 children.

x. Abigail, b.23 Jan., 1698-9; m.Samuel Fletcher; 3 ch.

xi. EBENEZER, b.28 Dec., 1700; m.MARY BILLINGS. See below.

JONATHAN (3), as stated in the preceding section, lived with his Merriam relatives in Concord and inherited their property. In his own will of 26 Aug., 1724, which was proved 25 Nov., 1728, he calls himself "yeoman". The will mentions wife HANNAH; sons Jonathan, Samuel, Joseph, John, Daniel, and Thomas, to whom he made specific bequests; all the daughters in the foregoing list mentioned by their married names; son EBENEZER residuary legatee and sole executor. When the will was made EBENEZER was probably the only child living with his parents, and no doubt an arrangement was made whereby he was to care for his parents and inherit the homestead. EBENEZER must have married soon afterward; the will no doubt assured him of comfortable security for life.

The Merriam property was near the old Meeting House, in the centre of modern Concord.

HUBBARD - Cont'd.

EBENEZER (4),
b.29 Nov., 1700, Concord, Mass.
d.21 May, 1755, Concord, Mass.

m.ca.1724-5, probably at Concord, but record missing,

MARY BILLINGS, dau. of SAMUEL & MARY (BARRON) BILLINGS,
b.16 Aug., 1704, Concord, Mass.
d.30 Nov., 1763, Concord Mass., "aged 59 years., 3 months and 14 days". (Gravestone record, important since it settles her parentage). She m.(2) Andrew Conant.

Children.

(Recorded at Concord)

i. Ebenezer, b.1 Mar., 1725-6;
ii. MARY, b.19 Oct., 1729; m.BENJAMIN MILES. See below.

iii. Jonathan, b.6 July, 1733; d.in 1736.

iv. John, b.13 July, 1737; d.16 May, 1738.

v. Elizabeth, b.12 Nov., 1740; m.Rev. Eliab Stone of Reading, Mass.

vi. David, b.23 Dec., 1741; d.5 Nov., 1746.

vii. Sarah, b.19 Jan., 1743;

viii. Jonathan, b.prob.1745; d.7 Jan., 1746-7.

EBENEZER (4) seemed to be unfortunate in regard to his children, only 4 of the 8 surviving their father. These are all mentioned in his will, which was dated 5 Apr., 1755 and proved 16 June, same year. In it EBENEZER is styled "gentleman". His daughters Elizabeth and Sarah were minors at this time, but MARY was already married, and she and her husband received half of his lands in Rutland, Mass. The widow MARY was provided for, and the son Ebenezer was residuary legatee.

MARY (5),
b.19 Oct., 1729, Concord, Mass.
d.19 Feb., 1794, Rutland, Mass., having m.(2) Jonas Reed.

m.(1) 16 May, 1751, Concord, Mass.,

BENJAMIN MILES, son of JOHN & MARY (PRESCOTT) MILES,
b.26 Nov., 1724, Concord, Mass.
d.28 Jan., 1776, Rutland, Mass.

For Children see MILES record.

R I C E

Descent of William Forbes
from Edmund Rice of Suffolk (?)

		Residence
Edmund (1)	and Thomasine Frost	(Sudbury, Mass. (Marlboro, Mass.
Samuel (2)	and Elizabeth King	(Sudbury, Mass. (Marlboro, Mass.
Hannah (3)	and Jonathan Hubbard	Concord, Mass.
Ebenezer Hubbard (4)	and Mary Billings	Concord, Mass.
Mary Hubbard (5)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (6)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (7)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Rice Genealogy.
History of Sudbury, Mass.
History of Marlboro, Mass.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Deeds and Probate Records.
"Edmund Rice and his Family", 1938, by Elsie Hawes Smith, Barre, Mass.
Article on the Rice-Frost marriage, by Mary Lovering Holman, in Amer. Genealogist, 1939.

EDMUND (1);
b.ca.1594, probably Suffolk or Herts. Deposed 3 Apr., 1656, that he was about 62 years old. His baptism has not been found, but he is on record in Bures St. Mary and Stanstead, Suffolk, and Great Berkhampstead, Herts.
d.3 May, 1663, Marlboro, Mass.

m.(1)___Oct., 1618, Bures St. Mary, Suffolk,

THOMASINE FROST, doubtless dau.of EDWARD & THOMASINE (_____) FROST,
bp.11 Aug., 1600, Stanstead, Suffolk.
d.13 June, 1654, Sudbury, Mass.

m.(2) Mercy Brigham, widow of Thomas. She was mother of Ruth.

RICE - Cont'd.

EDMUND (1) - Cont'd.

Children.

(First 4 bp.Stanstead, Suff., next 5 at Gt. Berkhampstead, Herts; last 2 born Sudbury, Mass.).

i. Marie, bp.23 Aug., 1619. Possibly m.THOMAS AXTELL, a HOLTON ancestor. See note below.

ii. Henry, bp.13 Feb., 1620-1; m.Elizabeth Moore; 10 children.

iii. Edward, bp.30 Oct., 1622; m.Agnes Bent and Anna _____; 11 children.

iv. Thomas, bp.26 Jan., 1625-6; m.Mary King; 13 children.

v. Lydia, bp.9 Mar., 1627-8; m.Hugh Drury.

vi. Matthew, bp.28 Nov., 1629-30; m.Martha Lamson; 9 children.

vii. Daniel, bp.1 Nov., 1632; buried 9 days later.

viii. SAMUEL, bp.12 Nov., 1634; m.ELIZABETH KING. See below.

ix. Joseph, bp.13 Mar., 1637-8; m.4 times; 10 children.

x. Benjamin, b.31 May, 1640, Sudbury, Mass.; m.Mary Brown; 1 child.

xi. Ruth, b.29 Sep., 1659, Sudbury, Mass.; m.Samuel Wells; Westboro.

As early as 1605 one Henry Rice married Elizabeth Frost, dau. of Edward and Thomasine Frost, at Stanstead. As EDMUND (1) named his eldest son Henry, it is natural to conjecture that this earlier Henry was of the same family, probably a brother, and that the Thomasine Frost whom EDMUND married 13 years later was a younger sister of Elizabeth. We also conjecture that the father of Henry and EDMUND moved to Stanstead from some near-by parish after the births of his children, and that the Frost family were of Stanstead during the childhood and youth of EDMUND but moved to Bures St. Mary before 1618, for in October of that year EDMUND married THOMASINE there. EDMUND continued to live at Stanstead for 7 or 8 years after marriage, then moved to Gt. Berkhampstead, Herts. where he lived until his emigration in 1638 or 1639.

He became a prominent citizen in the new land. He was one of the builders of Sudbury; a proprietor and selectman in 1639; made freeman 13 May, 1642; deputy to the General Court in 1643; had several grants of land. He was later one of the founders of the newer settlement of Marlboro.

RICE - Cont'd.

EDMUND (1) - Cont'd.

Note by G.G.: E.L.M. in this report reinforces her theory (stated in the AXTELL report, Holton volume) that Marie or Mary Rice, daughter of EDMUND, was the wife of THOMAS AXTELL. The theory is extremely plausible, though lacking in any direct proof. THOMAS and Mary were born in the same year, and must have grown up together in Great Berkhampstead. The name of THOMAS's wife is known to have been Mary, and Mary Rice is otherwise unaccounted for. THOMAS married his Mary before 1638 (when their first child was born in England), and the AXTELL family came out to Sudbury about 1642, some 3 years after the RICES. In Sudbury they were close neighbors and friends. THOMAS died within a few years, and EDMUND helped to settle his estate, and when Mary remarried she continued to live next door to the RICE family.

It is interesting to note that when Eva set out her theory in the AXTELL report, she did not know anything about EDMUND's older children; her list included only those born in Gt. Berkhampstead. The later discovery that he had a daughter Mary of exactly the right age makes her original guess look quite a brilliant one, even if it still remains a guess.

SAMUEL (2),
bp.12 Nov., 1634, St. Peter's Parish Church, Gt. Berkhampstead, Herts.
d.25 Feb., 1684-5, Marlboro, Mass; will proved Apr.7.

m.8 Nov., 1655, Sudbury, Mass.,

ELIZABETH KING, dau.of THOMAS & ANNE (COLLINS?) KING,
b.ca.1635,
d._____, 1667, Sudbury, Mass.; buried 30 Oct.

m.(2) Mary (Dix) Brown, widow of Abraham of Watertown.
m.(3) Sarah (White) Hosmer, widow of James Jr. of Concord.

Children.

i. Elizabeth, b.26 Oct., 1656; m.Peter Haynes.

ii. HANNAH, b.____, 1658; m.JONATHAN HUBBARD. See below.

iii. Joshua, b.19 Apr., 1661; wife Mary and 5 children. lived Marlboro.

iv. Edmund, b.ca.1663; m.Ruth Parker; 12 children; lived Marlboro.

v. Esther, b.18 Sep., 1665; m.Daniel Hubbard.

vi. Samuel, b.14 Oct., 1667; his mother died when he was 2 weeks old, and he was given by his father to his uncle Peter King.

RICE - Cont'd.

SAMUEL (2) - Cont'd.

vii. Mary, b.6 Aug., 1669; no further record.

viii. Edward, b.20 June, 1672; m.Lydia Fairbanks; 10 children.

ix. Abigail, b.10 Mar., 1673-4; m.Palmer Goulding.

x. Joseph, b.16 May, 1678; prob. he who m.Mary Townsend in Boston, 1701.

The second wife of SAMUEL (2), widow Mary (Dix) Brown, died at Concord. It is not probable that SAMUEL set up any permanent residence there. His home was in Marlboro, but in the time of King Philip's War both Marlboro and Sudbury suffered greatly. SAMUEL was one of the soldiers in the Garrison House of Joseph Rice in Marlboro. He probably sent his family to Concord for safety, and in this way the marriage of his daughter HANNAH to JONATHAN HUBBARD doubtless came about.

HANNAH (3),
b.___, 1658; unrecorded, but parentage proved by father's will
d.9 Apr., 1747, Concord, Mass., "in 89th year".
m.15 Mar., 1681, Concord, Mass.,

JONATHAN HUBBARD, son of JOHN & MARY (_____) HUBBARD,
b.3 Jan., 1658-9; Wethersfield, Conn.
d.17 July, 1728, Concord, Mass.

For Children see HUBBARD record.

K I N G

Descent of William Forbes
from Thomas King of Dorset (?)

		Residence
Thomas (1)	and Anne (Collins?)	Sudbury, Mass.
Elizabeth (2)	and Samuel Rice	Sudbury, Mass.
Hannah Rice (3)	and Jonathan Hubbard	Concord, Mass.
Ebenezer Hubbard (4)	and Mary Billings	Concord, Mass.
Mary Hubbard (5)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (6)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (7)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

History of Sudbury, Mass.
History of Marlboro, Mass.
Middlesex Co. Probate Records.
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts".
Article in Gen. Dept., Boston Evening Transcript, 24 Feb.,1940.

THOMAS (1),
b.ca.1600, probably in Dorsetshire. One Peter King died in Shaston, Island of Purbeck, Dorset, in 1658, leaving a will in which he mentioned his brother Thomas King, living in New England. As the eldest son of our THOMAS was named Peter, there is little doubt that he is the brother referred to.
d.1676, Marlboro, Mass. (Codicil 15 Jan., will proved 7 April).

m.ca.1623-4, place unknown,

ANNE (COLLINS?), parentage untraced. (Article in Boston Transcript is authority for this marriage; no reference given).

b.____, 1605,
d.24 Dec., 1642, Sudbury, Mass.

m.(2), 26 Dec., 1655, Sudbury, Mass.,

Bridget (Loker) Davis, widow of Robert Davis of Sudbury,
b._____ and dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Loker
d.11 Mar., 1684-5. of Bures St. Mary, Suffolk. Henry died in England in 1631. His will was witnessed by Johm Parmenter, almost certainly JOHN (1) of the HOLTON

KING - Cont'd.

THOMAS (1) - Cont'd.

ancestry. As the latter's wife was named Bridget, and the Loker family came to America about the same time as the Parmenters and settled in Sudbury, it has been conjectured that JOHN PARMENTER's wife was a sister of Henry Loker, but the two wives may have been sisters.

Children.

i. Anna, b.perhaps ca.1625; m.William Kerley; lived Marlboro.

ii. Peter, b.perhaps ca.1628; m.Sarah Rice; brought up Samuel (3) Rice as his own child. This Samuel appears on the records as Samuel Rice alias King.

iii. Mary, b.perhaps ca.1630; m.Thomas Rice, bro. of SAMUEL (2).

iv. Sarah, b.perhaps ca.1632; m.Nathaniel Jocelyn.

v. ELIZABETH, b.perhaps ca.1635; m.SAMUEL RICE. See below.

vi. Mercy, b.____; m.Joseph Rice.

vii. Thomas, b.4 Dec., 1642, Sudbury, Mass.; d.3 Jan., 1642-3.

THOMAS (1) was not among the very first settlers of Sudbury, but was there by 1642, as in that year his youngest child was born and his first wife died. He remained a widower for 13 years, remarrying about 6 weeks after the marriage of his daughter ELIZABETH to SAMUEL RICE, an event which probably left him pretty much alone. He made his will less than a month after his second marriage, but lived to add a codicil exactly 20 years later.

In 1656, the year after his remarriage, he and a number of other Sudbury residents petitioned the General Court for a new grant of land to the westward. This later became the town of Marlboro, now a pleasant residential and industrial city of some 20,000. It suffered greatly in King Philip's War. (It will be recalled that JOHN GUSTIN and JOHN BROWN, TREADWAY ancestors, were both residents of Marlboro and took part in the fighting). SAMUEL RICE was also a soldier in the Garrison House there.

In the new community, THOMAS (1) was one of a committee of 4 to put the affairs of the new town in order. He received a home-lot of 39½ acres, and was one of the first Board of Selectmen.

KING - Cont'd.

THOMAS (1) - Cont'd.

He lived but a few years after the incorporation of the new town, dying in the middle of the Indian troubles of 1675-6. The codicil to his will mentions wife Bridget, son Peter, daughters Anna Curley, Mary Rice, and Sarah Jocelyn. ELIZABETH had been dead 8 years, and Mercy must also have died before her father.

ELIZABETH (2),
b.ca.1635, in England (perhaps Dorset).
d.__Oct., 1667, Sudbury, Mass. (buried Oct.30).

m.8 Nov., 1655, Sudbury, Mass.,

SAMUEL RICE, son of EDMUND & THOMASINE (FROST) RICE,
bp.12 Nov., 1634, St. Peter's Church, Gt. Berkhampstead, Herts.
d.25 Nov., 1685, Marlboro, Mass.

For Children see RICE record.

B I L L I N G S

Descent of William Forbes from
Nathaniel Billings of Concord, Mass.

		Residence
Nathaniel (1)	and _____ _____	Concord, Mass.
John (2)	and Elizabeth Hastings	Concord, Mass.
Samuel (3)	and Mary Barron	Concord, Mass.
Mary (4)	and Ebenezer Hubbard	Concord, Mass.
Mary Hubbard (5)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (6)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (7)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Vital Records of Concord, Mass.
History of Concord, Mass.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.
Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of N.E.
MS on the Nathaniel Billings Family, by Florence McLea.

Note.

About 1901, one Charles Billings of Billings Bridge, Ont., had a History and Genealogy of the Billings Family about ready for publication. It apparently never came out, perhaps for lack of sufficient subscriptions. E.L.H. wrote to the postmaster to try to locate this Charles Billings or some of his relatives, but seems to have had no success. Printed records on this NATHANIEL BILLINGS line are very few and meagre.

NATHANIEL (1),
b.____, perhaps in Somersetshire.
d.24 Aug., 1673, Concord, Mass.

m.____ (wife's name not found).

Children.

i. JOHN, b.____; m.ELIZABETH HASTINGS. See below.
ii. Nathaniel, b.____; m.Jane, widow of Christopher Bannister and dau.of THOMAS GOODNOW.

Two other Billings immigrants, Roger (1) and William (1), were brothers, born in Taunton, Somerset. The records of NATHANIEL are scant, and no evidence of his relationship to the other two has been found, but it is not unlikely that it existed. The

BILLINGS - Cont'd.

NATHANIEL (1) - Cont'd.

Somerset family were a branch of an old Northamptonshire clan. Roger (1) went to Milton, Mass., while William (1) was first in New London, Conn., and later in Stonington.

NATHANIEL (1) was in Concord as early as 1640, and was made freeman 2 June, 1641. In 1666 he was listed as having 4 home-lots containing 41 acres. His property was in what is now the town of Lincoln, set off in part from Concord in 1754. It is now a rural community, with about 1200 inhabitants and some fine estates.

JOHN (2),
b.____
d.31 Mar., 1704, Concord, Mass.

m.11 Nov., 1661, Concord, Mass.,

ELIZABETH HASTINGS, dau.of JOHN HASTINGS and his first wife,
b.2 July, 1643, Braintree, Mass.,
d.ante 31 Dec., 1685, when JOHN m.(2) Elizabeth (Rice) Lamson.

Children.

(Recorded at Concord).

i.	John	b.28 Oct., 1662; d.17 Oct., 1668.
ii.	Nathaniel,	b.14 Feb., 1665; d.before father.
iii.	SAMUEL,	b.26 Apr., 1667; m.MARY BARRON. See below.
iv.	Elizabeth,	b.6 Nov., 1669; m.Richard Parkes in 1690.
v.	Joseph,	b.3 Sep., 1672; d.31 Dec., 1690.
vi.	Mary,	b.20 Jan., 1674; perhaps m.John Hosmer.
vii.	Sarah,	b.15 Jan., 1677; m.10 Dec., 1701, Ebenezer Hunt.

As in the case of his father, records of JOHN (2) are few. In 1666 he had 6 home-lots containing 185 acres. He left no will. On 7 Dec., 1703, he had deeded all his estate to his "only surviving son, Samuel", for "love, tender affection, and fatherly care". (Middlesex Co. Deeds, 13/535). He also made a gift to dau. Sarah Hunt.

BILLINGS - Cont'd.

SAMUEL (3),
b.26 Apr., 1667, Concord, Mass.
d.10 Mar., 17^{48}-9, "ae.82", Concord, Mass.

m.13 Jan., 1698-9, Concord, Mass.,

MARY BARRON, dau. of MOSES & MARY (LEARNED) BARRON,
b.1 Mar., 1673, Chelmsford, Mass.,
d.6 Apr., 17^{47}, Concord, Mass.

Children.

i.	John,	b.30 Mar., 1700; record of family not found, but he doubtless had one; father deeded to him his share of paternal estate.
ii.	Joseph	b.5 June, 1702; d.12 Sep. 1760; buried in Main St. Cemetery at Concord; had wife Anna, 8 children.
iii.	MARY,	b.16 Aug., 170^{4}; m.EBENEZER HUBBARD. See below.
iv.	Samuel,	b.18 Nov., 1706; prob.d.young; no share in estate.
v.	Jonathan,	b.13 Aug., 1709; m.Dorothy Brooks; lived in what is now Acton, set off in part from Concord in 1735.
vi.	Timothy,	b.13 May, 1712; had wife Mary, 6 children; lived Concord.
vii.	Elizabeth,	b.9 Sep., 171^{4}; prob.she who m.Hezekiah Smith.
viii.	James,	b.6 Nov., 1717; d.intestate.
ix.	Sarah,	b.2^{4} Mar., 1719-20; m.Ephraim Hubbard of Rutland.
x.	Abigail,	b.19 June, 172^{4}; m.Samuel Allen of Westboro, Mass., 17^{47}; 2 children. She prob.d.ca. 1750, as he m.Mary Loring in 1751.

SAMUEL (3) was the only one of his father's 4 sons who survived him, and he received the bulk of his father's property by deed. He did not leave a will himself, having deeded his property during his lifetime to sons John, Joseph, Jonathan, and Timothy. The daughters no doubt received their shares when they married. He is called "husbandman" on the records, and must have been a successful one, as he had large property holdings.

BILLINGS - Cont'd.

MARY (4),
b.16 Aug., 1704, Concord, Mass.
d.30 Nov., 1763, Concord, Mass., "aged 59 years, 3 months, and 14 days".

m.ca.1725 (record apparently lost)

EBENEZER HUBBARD, son of JONATHAN & HANNAH (RICE)HUBBARD,
b.29 Nov., 1700, Concord, Mass.
d.21 May, 1755, Concord, Mass.,

She married (2), 6 June, 1759, Andrew Conant.

For Children see HUBBARD record.

H A S T I N G S

Descent of William Forbes from
John Hastings of Braintree, Mass.

		Residence
John (1)	and _____ _____	(Braintree, Mass. (Cambridge, Mass.
Elizabeth (2)	and John Billings	Concord, Mass.
Samuel Billings (3)	and Mary Barron	Concord, Mass.
Mary Billings (4)	and Ebenezer Hubbard	Concord, Mass.
Mary Hubbard (5)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (6)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (7)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts".
Archives of Massachusetts.
Braintree, Mass., Church Records.
Paige's "History of Cambridge".
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.
Cambridge, Mass., Vital Records.
Concord, Mass., Vital Records.

JOHN (1),
b.probably ca.1600, perhaps Waltham Abbey, Essex, where he lived before emigrating.
d.2 Dec., 1657, Cambridge, Mass.

m.(1)_____, before emigration,

_____ _____; name of wife and date of her death unknown.

m.(2) _____

Ann Means, widow of John Means of Cambridge, who d.1646.
b.ca.1606; d.25 Nov., 1666, Cambridge, Mass.

Children.

(all named in will).

i. Walter, b.____, 1631, in England; m.1655, Sarah Means, whose mother later married his father.

ii. Samuel, b.____, in England; m.Mary Means, dau. of his step-mother.

HASTINGS - Cont'd.

JOHN (1) - Cont'd.

iii. John, b.____, on the passage to America, date unknown. He was bp. in Braintree with his sister ELIZABETH, and the minister added the word "seaborn" to the record. This gave rise to the tradition that JOHN (1) had a son named Seaborn, which is evidently an error.

iv. ELIZABETH, b.2 July, 1643, Braintree; m.JOHN BILLINGS. See below.

JOHN (1) was a tanner. He probably arrived about 1641, and was made freeman at Braintree 10 May, 1643. He may have had other children who predeceased him; the above 4 are the only ones mentioned in his will. In 1653 he moved to Cambridge, where he bought a house and grounds at the corner of Brattle and Ash Streets from Thomas Brigham. He lived there until his death 4 years later. (Brattle St. is now one of the finest residential streets in Cambridge.) JOHN's house was probably a very good one. The property was valued in the inventory of his estate at £60, and it is unlikely that it included much land, since he was not a "husbandman". The inventory totalled the large sum of £268-8-10, of which his leather and hides accounted for £76 and his tan house and vats £15.

His will has been a puzzle to many students and has given rise to erroneous traditions, for he mentions a "son-in-law", William Buttrick, to whom he left £10, and as our ELIZABETH is the only daughter shown in the records, careless genealogists conjectured that she married this William Buttrick first and that JOHN BILLINGS was her second husband. That this is wrong is shown first by the fact that ELIZABETH was only 14 when her father died, second that the will (made 5 days before his death) calls her "my daughter, ELIZABETH HASTINGS", and again because he does not mention William in the same paragraph with ELIZABETH. Also in the marriage record of ELIZABETH and JOHN BILLINGS, she is definitely called ELIZABETH HASTINGS, not Buttrick. It might be a matter of doubt whether the ELIZABETH who married JOHN BILLINGS was the daughter of JOHN (1) or of some other Hastings, were it not for the settlement of the estate of JOHN (1)'s widow in 1666. She had been left the use of 2 rooms in his "mansion house", some of the "moveables", and one-third of the rest of the estate. At her death her "thirds" would go to his children, and an agreement of heirs was signed by ELIZABETH BILLINGS and her HASTINGS brothers in regard to this division.

Who William Buttrick was must remain in doubt. JOHN (1) might have had an older daughter who had married W.B. and died, but this is improbable. According to the usage of the times he would have been mentioned as "William Buttrick, husband of my deceased daughter _____." The term "son-in-law" was regularly

HASTINGS - Cont'd.

JOHN (1) - Cont'd.

used to mean a step-son, as well as the husband of a daughter, and it seems more likely that one of JOHN's wives had been previously married to a Buttrick. In any case, he need not trouble us, as it is clear that he is entirely outside our line.

In our PHILLIPS sector, the grandmother of CYNTHIA WAIT (mother of the three ancestral sisters) was SUBMIT HASTINGS, a granddaughter of THOMAS HASTINGS of Watertown. He was born about 1605, and was therefore a contemporary of JOHN (1). So far, however, no evidence of relationship has come to light.

ELIZABETH (2),
b.2 July, 1643, Braintree, Mass.
d.ante 31 Dec., 1685, when her husband remarried.

m.11 Nov., 1661; recorded at Concord,

JOHN BILLINGS, son of NATHANIEL & _____ BILLINGS,
b._____
d.31 Mar., 1704, Concord, Mass., having m.(2) Elizabeth (Rice) Lamson.

For Children see BILLINGS record.

B A R R O N

Descent of William Forbes from
Ellis Barron of Watertown, Mass.

		Residence
Ellis (1)	and Grace _____	Watertown, Mass.
Moses (2)	and Mary Learned	Chelmsford, Mass.
Mary (3)	and Samuel Billings	Concord, Mass.
Mary Billings (4)	and Ebenezer Hubbard	Concord, Mass.
Mary Hubbard (5)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (6)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (7)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Bond's Watertown, Mass.
History of Concord, Mass.
History & Vital Records of Chelmsford, Mass.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.

ELLIS (1): name written also Elias and Elisseus, but first form is accepted as probably correct.
b. perhaps ca.1605,
d. 30 Oct., 1676, Watertown, Mass.

m.(1) ca.1629, in England, place undetermined,

GRACE _____,
b. _____
d. ante 4 Dec., 1651, when husband remarried.

m.(2) Hannah Hawkins, widow of Timothy and mother of wife of Ellis Jr.

Children. (from father's will)

Order uncertain; sons listed first.

i. Ellis, b. _____; d.1712. Lived in Groton and Lancaster, Mass. m.(1) Hannah Hawkins, who was mother of his 2 sons and 5 daughters. Had 2nd wife Lydia. Will shows no daughter Mary.

ii. John, b. _____, England. Lived in Groton, and died there 1693, leaving wife Elizabeth, sons John, Moses, Elias, daughters Elizabeth and Dorothy. Will shows no daughter Mary.

BARRON - Cont'd.

ELLIS (1) - Cont'd.

iii. MOSES, b.1 Mar., 1643, Watertown, Mass. He is the only one who had a daughter MARY. She was born in 1673, and was therefore of suitable age to have m.SAMUEL BILLINGS, who was b.1667. There were no other known Barrons in the Colony to have been father to MARY (BARRON) BILLINGS, and we therefore claim MOSES (2) as her father.

iv. Hannah, prob.the oldest child; m., 1650, Daniel Warren.

v. Susanna, m., 1653, Stephen Randall.

vi. Hannah, m., 1659, Simon Coolidge.

vii. Sarah, b.4 July, 1640, Watertown, Mass.; m.____ Estwick.

We have not found the ship that brought the BARRON family, nor the date of their arrival. Since the births of Sarah and MOSES are recorded at Watertown, they probably came about 1639. ELLIS (1) does not seem to have participated much in public affairs. He was probably a weaver as well as a planter, as he did not own much land and his sons took up that trade. He left a fair estate, of which MOSES's share was in cash.

MOSES (2),
b.1 Mar., 1643, Watertown, Mass.
d.25 Apr., 1699, Chelmsford, Mass.

m.ca.1668, probably at Chelmsford, though record is missing.

MARY LEARNED, dau.of ISAAC & MARY (STEARNS) LEARNED,
b.7 Aug., 1647, Woburn, Mass.
d.____; living 1700. It has been suggested that she m.(2) in 1705 William Green of Groton; no proof is offered.

Children.

(Recorded at Chelmsford).

i. Moses, b.28 Oct., 1669; d.1719; m.Mary Richardson; had family.

ii. Isaac, b.1 Dec., 1671; d.16 Sep., 1739; no record of marriage.

iii. MARY, b.1 Mar., 1673; m.SAMUEL BILLINGS. See below.

iv. Samuel, b.3 May, 1679; m.Sarah Stearns; d.1751, Chelmsford.

BARRON - Cont'd.

MOSES (2) - Cont'd.

v. Elisseus, b.16 Mar., 1682; probably he who m.Priscilla Wilson. He is said to have lived in Concord, which would furnish a reason for our MARY living there and marrying a Concord man in 1699. She might have gone there to keep house for Elisseus.

A John Barron who died 13 Jan., 1677-8 (age not given) may have been another child born between MARY and Samuel. There was also a Joseph who d.1688, birth not recorded.

MOSES (2) was a weaver, and therefore had no need of much property. He settled early in the new town of Chelmsford, and he owned his homestead, but he left no will. Early in April, 1699 (the month of his death) he deeded all his property to his son Samuel. No reason is assigned for this. Possibly he had already given the other children their shares, and Samuel was to remain on the homestead and carry on his father's business. About 3 months before, MOSES had sold land in Charlestown, and the proceeds might have gone to the other children, including a marriage portion to MARY, the only daughter, who was married at just about that time. However, his manner of disposing of his estate has created a genealogical problem which apparently cannot be solved by any existing records. MARY's parentage is claimed as genealogically proved, nevertheless, even though record proof is missing.

MARY (3),
b.1 Mar., 1673, Chelmsford, Mass.
d.6 Apr., 1747, Concord, Mass.

m.13 Jan., 1698-9, Concord, Mass.,

SAMUEL BILLINGS, son of JOHN & ELIZABETH (HASTINGS) BILLINGS,
b.26 Apr., 1667, Concord, Mass.
d.10 Mar., 1748-9, Concord, Mass.

For Children see BILLINGS record.

L E A R N E D

Descent of William Forbes from
William Learned of Bermondsey, London.

		Residence
William (1)	and "Goodith" _____	(Bermondsey, Surrey. (Charlestown, Mass. (Woburn, Mass.
Isaac (2)	and Mary Stearns	(Woburn, Mass. (Chelmsford, Mass.
Mary (3)	and Moses Barron	Chelmsford, Mass.
Mary Barron (4)	and Samuel Billings	Concord, Mass.
Mary Billings (5)	and Ebenezer Hubbard	Concord, Mass.
Mary Hubbard (6)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (7)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (8)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Learned Genealogy, 1898.
Wyman's "Charlestown Genealogies and Estates".
History of Woburn, Mass.
Vital Records of Woburn and Chelmsford, Mass.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.

The name LEARNED, pronounced LARNED and often so spelled, and sometimes misspelled LARNETT in the early Colonial records, is hard to account for. Some persons have believed that it is a corruption of LEONARD, but this appears to have been a mere assumption; it was not considered probable by the late Col. Joseph Chester, a competent student of genealogy. Col. Chester had extensive collections of English parish registers, and also examined wills, army lists, and calendars of local registries for Essex, Herts, Surrey, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, and part of Kent, without finding the name except in two places. One was the group in the Bermondsey Parish Register pertaining to the family of WILLIAM (1). The other was in "Marriage Licences issued by the Bishop of London", where he found just one entry, viz., June 4, 1612, for James Hull of the City of London and Ann Larned, spinster (parents not named). It is thought that this Ann may have been a sister of WILLIAM (1). But the rarity of the name and its absence from modern directories and public lists of all sorts constitute a puzzle hard to solve.

LEARNED - Cont'd.

WILLIAM (1),
b. probably ca.1680-5, perhaps in a London parish, since he had 5 children baptized in Bermondsey, now in London.
d. 1 Mar., 1646-7, Woburn, Mass.

m.(1) date and place not found,

"GOODITH", who was admitted to the Charlestown church with
b.____ WILLIAM on 6 Dec., 1632. This is the only
d.____ instance where her name is shown.

He probably m.(2) (no record found)

Jane _____,
b.____
d. 24 Jan., 1660-1, Malden, Mass. Curiously enough, her name is given as "widow Sarah Learned" on the Middlesex Co. Records, and the Malden Records do not show her death, but the Middlesex Co. Records call her Jane, and the name Jane Learned appears on a petition to the General Court of 28 Oct., 1651, at Malden. Malden was originally a part of Charlestown, as was also Woburn.

Children.

i. Sarah, b.ca. 1607, parish unknown. Her age is given as 28 when she embarked with her husband Thomas Ewer and 2 children in 1635. Her marriage to him is recorded in Bermondsey Parish on 13 Jan., 1623-4. He died in 1638, and she m.(2) 11 Dec., 1639, at Barnstable, Thomas Lothrop.

ii. Bethia, bp.29 Oct., 1612, Bermondsey Parish.

iii. Mary, bp.15 Sep., 1615, Bermondsey. Buried there 26 July, 1625.

iv. Abigail, bp.30 Sep., 1618, Bermondsey Parish.

v. Elizabeth, bp.25 Mar., 1621, Bermondsey Parish; m.as 2nd wife, John Hall of Yarmouth, Mass.

vi. ISAAC, bp.25 Feb., 1623, Bermondsey Parish; m.MARY STEARNS. See below.

No account has been found of WILLIAM's embarkation for New England. He could not have been in America long when he and his wife "GOODITH" were admitted to the church in Charlestown in 1632. He lived only 15 years after this date, yet he acquired 7 different parcels of land in Charlestown and had 3 grants, the last in Woburn. Woburn was originally a part of Charlestown, and WILLIAM (1) was one of the prime movers to settle this district in 1640 and one of the 7 persons who formed the first church there, 14 Aug., 1642.

LEARNED - Cont'd.

WILLIAM (1) - Cont'd.

He had been made freeman in Charlestown, 14 May, 1634. In 1643 he was chosen constable of Woburn and was one of the selectmen. He held both of these offices at the time of his death. The papers referring to the settlement of his estate must have been lost, but it is evident that it was duly administered, as in the inventory of the estate of ISAAC (2) it is shown that he was indebted to "the widow Learned £3 per annum during her widowhood". ISAAC (2) died before his step-mother, and his estate was in the hands of his own widow, MARY of Chelmsford. The inventory of widow Jane's estate shows as one item an indebtedness of £6 from the widow Learned of Chelmsford, evidently the annuity for 2 years.

Rev. John Lothrop, pastor of the first church of Scituate and Barnstable, mentions in his Records (N.E.H. & G. Reg., 9, p.286) the marriage of his son Thomas to "Brother Larnett's daughter, the widow Ewer". The fact that he had come from London only a few months before (in 1639), and so soon after his arrival mentioned WILLIAM (1) as "Brother" LARNETT, suggests a possible earlier acquaintance. Mr. Lothrop was pastor of an Independent Church in London (E.L.M. does not know what parish), and was imprisoned for 2 years for his nonconformity. Many of his parishioners preceded him to America, rejoined him here, and became members of his church. His record is important since it positively identifies WILLIAM (1) as the William from Bermondsey, since the marriage of Thomas Ewer and Sarah Learned is recorded there.

ISAAC (2),
bp.25 Feb., 1623-4, Bermondsey Parish, Surrey.
d.27 Nov., 1657, Chelmsford, Mass. Inventory of estate 7 Dec., 1657; value, £187-18-06.

m.9 July, 1646; recorded at Woburn, but may have taken place at Watertown, the bride's home.

MARY STEARNS, dau.of ISAAC & MARY (BARKER) STEARNS,
bp.26 Jan., 1625-6, Nayland, Suffolk.
d.8 Jan., 1663-4, Chelmsford, Mass., having m.(2) 7 June, 1662, John Burge of Chelmsford.

Children.

i. MARY, b.7 Aug., 1647, Woburn, Mass.; m.MOSES BARRON. See below.

ii. Hannah, b.24 Aug., 1649, Woburn, Mass.; m.Joseph Farwell of Chelmsford; 8 children.

iii. William, b.1 Oct., 1650, Woburn, Mass.; d.unmarried 1684.

LEARNED - Cont'd.

ISAAC (2) - Cont'd.

iv. Sarah, b.18 Oct., 1653, Chelmsford, Mass.; m.Jonathan Barrett of Chelmsford; 6 children.

v. Isaac, b.16 Sep., 1655, Chelmsford, Mass.; m.Sarah Bigelow, settling near a large pond which still bears the name of Learned's Pond; 11 children.

vi. Benoni, b.29 Nov., 1657, Chelmsford, Mass.; m.(1) Mary Fanning of Sherborn, (2) Sarah Wright of Sudbury. Settled in Sherborn, where he was deacon, treasurer, selectman, representative; 12 children.

ISAAC (2) was about 8 or 9 when his parents arrived in America about 1632, and about 18 when his father settled in the part of Charlestown that became Woburn. ISAAC remained there until 1652, when he sold his property to Bartholomew Pierson of Watertown and moved to the district that in 1655 became the town of Chelmsford. He lived only 5 years after his settlement there. His estate was valued at £187-18-06, a good sum for those days. His house and lands were appraised at £80, one mare and colt at £20, one "heiffer" at £3, 4 "cowes" at £14. These items show the extremely low valuation of property and the high cost of farm animals. (E.L.M. has noted a house for a very reputable citizen valued at only £10 in the early colonial period, so that a homestead valued at £80 was probably a very comfortable place). His widow MARY and her father ISAAC STEARNES made joint oath that the inventory was a true one, 6 Apr., 1658.

ISAAC was a selectman of Chelmsford, sergeant of the train band there, on a committee to lay out certain meadow lands, a commissioner "to decide small cases at Chelmsford", and deacon of the church.

His estate remained in the hands of his widow for several years. Her oldest child, our ancestress MARY, was only 10 when the father died, and the mother doubtless required an undivided property for the upbringing and education of her children. On 1 April, 1662, however, she and her father signed a proposal for the division of the estate, which was witnessed by John Burge. Three months later the widow married John Burge. Apparently the division was planned as a preliminary to the marriage, but actually no division took place; and MARY died 19 months after the marriage. On 7 Apr., 1664, the Court authorized the division of ISAAC's estate (which had increased to £222) between John Burge and the children, but it did not take place until 1673. John Burge had 2 more wives after MARY's death; one of them died in 1669 and the other on 4 Apr., 1678. John himself died 22 Oct., 1678. His will shows a bequest of 20s to each of the children of ISAAC LEARNED, while a codicil gives £6 to the 4 youngest. MARY and Hannah had had

LEARNED - Cont'd.

ISAAC (2) - Cont'd.

something given them already. The £6 probably represented the sum owing by "the widow of Chelmsford" to the estate of the widow Jane of Malden.

The handwriting of both WILLIAM (1) and ISAAC (2) indicates that they were men of superior education for their times. The children of ISAAC all made notably good marriages.

Chelmsford originally included what is now the city of Lowell, of more than 100,000 inhabitants, set off in 1826. The entire population of Chelmsford today is only about six or seven thousand. The village is a small and unpretentious place, with little to make one realize its colonial importance. It is about 35 miles NW of Boston.

MARY (3),
b.7 Aug., 1647, Woburn, Mass.
d.____; it has been suggested that she m.(2) in 1705 at Charlestown, William Green of Groton. No proof given.

m.ca.1673, ____,

MOSES BARRON, son of ELLIS & GRACE (____) BARRON,
b.1 Mar., 1643, Watertown, Mass.
d.25 Apr., 1699, Chelmsford, Mass.

For Children see BARRON record.

S T E A R N S

Descent of William Forbes from
Isaac Stearns of Nayland, Suffolk.

		Residence
Isaac (1)	and Mary Barker	(Nayland, Suffolk. (Watertown, Mass.
Mary (2)	and Isaac Learned	(Woburn, Mass. (Chelmsford, Mass.
Mary Learned (3)	and Moses Barron	Chelmsford, Mass.
Mary Barron (4)	and Samuel Billings	Concord, Mass.
Mary Billings (5)	and Ebenezer Hubbard	Concord, Mass.
Mary Hubbard (6)	and Benjamin Miles	Rutland, Mass.
Mary Miles (7)	and William Forbes	Rutland, Mass.
William Forbes (8)	and Submit Phillips	Montreal, Que.

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Authorities.

Stearns Genealogy, 1901.
Bond's Watertown.
Nayland Parish Register, Suffolk, Eng.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Land and Probate Records.

ISAAC (1),
b. probably ca.1600, and perhaps near Nayland, Suffolk, where his two oldest children were baptized, though neither his baptism nor marriage is shown there.
d. 14 June, 1671, Watertown, Mass. Will proved 5 days later. Inventory was £524-04-08, a large estate.

m._____

MARY BARKER, dau. of JOHN & MARGARET (_____) BARKER of
b.____ Nayland.
d. 2 Apr., 1677, Watertown, Mass.

Children.

i. MARY, bp.6 Jan., 1626, Nayland; m.ISAAC LEARNED. See below.

ii. Hannah, bp.5 Oct., 1628, Nayland.

iii. John, b.ca.1630, place uncertain; m.(1) Sarah Mixer, (2) Mary Lothrop.

iv. Isaac, b.6 Jan., 1632, Watertown; d.1676.

STEARNS - Cont'd.

ISAAC (1) - Cont'd.

v. Sarah, b.22 Sep., 1635; m.Deacon Samuel Stone.

vi. Samuel, b.24 Apr., 1638; m.Hannah Manning of Cambridge, Mass.

vii. Elizabeth, b.____; m.Samuel Manning of Cambridge, Mass.

viii. Abigail, b.____; m.Deacon John Morse.

ISAAC (1) came to New England in 1630, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Watertown, which was founded that year. He was made freeman 18 May, 1631. From the start he took a prominent part in affairs; he was a selectman of Watertown for several years. The Stearns family has never "gone to seed", all down the line they have maintained the standards of their pioneer forefathers. ISAAC's family were allied by their marriages with some of the best of the early families. A fine two-volume Genealogy was published in 1901.

In 1930, when Watertown celebrated its Tercentenary, an attractive book, "Great Little Watertown", was brought out. It contains many items of interest regarding our ancestors, and shows where their land was situated. It will be recalled that the Treadways, Pendletons, Walter Allens, Cloyeses, Shattucks, Whitneys, Underwoods, and Johnsons all had early connections with the town. It is now largely a residential suburb of Boston.

MARY (2),
bp.6 Jan., 1626, Nayland, Suffolk.
d.8 Jan., 1663-4, Chelmsford, Mass.

m.9 July, 1646; recorded at Woburn, but may have taken place at Watertown, the bride's home.

ISAAC LEARNED, son of WILLIAM & "GOODITH" (____) LEARNED,
bp.25 Feb., 1623-4, Bermondsey, Surrey.
d.27 Nov., 1657, Chelmsford, Mass.

For Children see LEARNED record.

MARY's children received £35 by will of her father, which states he had already given her part of her share. She died more than 7 years before her father. She had m.(2), 7 June, 1662, John Burge of Chelmsford.

Appendix I.

Estate of William Forbes of Barre, Mass.,
grandfather of William of Montreal.
(From Worcester Co. Probate Records).

William Forbes Sr., son of the immigrant James and himself born in Ulster, died in Barre 28 Dec. 1787 at the age of 74, leaving a widow, six living children, and several grandchildren. He left a house and 97-acre farm appraised at £500, furniture, equipment, and live stock appraised at £188-15-01, notes of hand totalling £187-01-07, and £4 in cash. Under the usual arrangement the widow received her "thirds" - one third of the personal estate and a life interest in one third of the real estate. The probate papers give a complete inventory of the estate and a partial account of its disposal. The documents seem to me to make an interesting picture of a fairly typical New England farm of the Revolutionary period. I append herewith a summary of the will, a complete copy of the inventory, and some further notes.

. . . . . .

Summary of Will

To wife Martha Forbes "the use and improvement of one-third part of all my real estate so long as she shall continue my widow....and one-third part of all my personal estate of what name or nature soever to be at her disposal as she sees fit."

To son Samuel £150 to be paid him in one year, "which with what I have already given him is his full portion of my estate".

To son William £150 within 2 years, etc., as above.

To dau. Anna Oliver, widow of William Oliver, £60 within 3 years.

To grandson William Williams, son of dau.Rebekah Williams, deceased, £60 at age of 21.

To dau. Margaret Bacon, wife of Solomon Bacon, £60 within 3 years.

To dau. Hartha Forbes £160 within 3 yrs. or on marriage.

To dau. Mary Holden, wife of Josiah Holden, £60 within 3 yrs.

Wife Martha and Solomon Bacon, execs. Dated 3 Oct., 1787.

Signed by mark.

Codicil 20 Dec., 1787, makes small provisions concerning grandchildren.

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APPENDIX I - Cont'd.

The complete inventory is as follows:

1 Black Mare £6 - one brown mare £7	£13-00-00
1 Bay Colt £3 - one yolk of oxen £16-10	19-10-00
2 old Red Cows £9 - three small Red Cows £9	18-00-00
1 Red Cow £2-14 - two Red heffers £5.8	8-02-00
1 old Red Cow £3.12 one young bull £2.2	5-14-00
1 one pair of young Stears £5 - three yearling heffers £4-16	9-16-00
4 Calves £4 - Eliven Sheep £4.8 - four Swine £3	11-08-00
10 Tuns of hay at £1.7 pr.tun - one small stack £1.4	14-14-00
1 Plough 12/ one Plough 4/ one iron harrow £1 - one ox yolk 2/	1-18-00
2 Dung forks 3/ three hay forks 2/8 - one Shovel 1/6	0-07-02
1 Cart and wheels £2 - one Shakel and pin 2/	2-02-00
1 ox sled 4/ one falling ax 5/ one ax 2/ one old axe /6	0-11-06
1 Post axe 1/ three old hows 2/ two Draft Chains 13/4	0-16-04
1 iron bare 10/ one iron Spaid /8	0-10-08
Bettle Rings & 3 iron wages 5/8 one grind Stone 3/	0-08-08
1 Seat of hors Chains 8/	0-08-00
1 Coat Jacot and Britches £2.2 - one Great Coat £1.10	3-12-00
1 Blew Coat and Jacot £1.10 - one Bevor heat 8/	1-18-00
1 Coat Jacot and Britches 17/ one Coat 7/ one Jacot 9/	1-13-00
1 pair of Linning Britches 2/ one Linning Shirt 5/	0-07-00
1 Cotten Shirt 6/ one Shirt 3/	0-09-00
1 peir of yern howes and three peir worstit hows	0-12-00
1 peir of Gold Bottens 10/ one peir Silver Nee Bookles 2/6	0-12-06
1 peir Silver Shoe Bookles 4/ one peir of Boots 6/	0-10-00
1 peir of Shoes 5/ two old Rezzers /4 - one Bible 9/	0-14-04
1 Bible 6/ one Book 1/1	0-07-01
1 Eight Day Clock £9.10 one Bed and furniture £5.10	14-00-00
1 Bed and furniture £3-12 one Bed and furniture £1.10	5-02-00
1 Table Cloth 3/ one Table Cloth /8 - one Table Cloth 4/	0-07-08
1 Table Cloth 2/ three towels 6/ one towel 1/6	0-09-06
1 Small Chist with Draws 3/ one old Chist 1/8	0-04-08
1 Chist of Draws £1.4 - one Dask £2.2	3-06-00
1 Round Table 18/ one Looking Glass £1 - Six Silver Tea Spoons 9/	2-07-00
Crockery Ware Tea Cupes and Glasses	0-15-00
1 old Round Table 6/ one Small Round Table 8/	0-14-00
1 Small Round Table 3/ one Squear Kitchen Table 3/	0-06-00
1 peir of Stellyrds 12/ one hatchel 4/	0-16-00
6 Red Cheirs and a Round Cheir 14/ Six old Cheirs 9/	1-03-00
1 Great Cheir 3/ Nine old Cheirs 9/ one Lantren 1/	0-13-00
1 Small Looking Glass 3/ Nine Milk Trays 9/	0-12-00
2 pails 2/ one Small pail & 2 wooden Bottles 2/8	0-04-08
1 Milk tub 2/ one Brass Kittle 18/ one iron pot 7/	1-07-00
1 Small iron Kittle Tea Kittle & Skillet 8/ Brass Skillet 1/6	0-09-06

APPENDIX I - Cont'd.

Inventory - Cont'd.

1 peir of fleat irons 3/ one peir hand irons 7/ one Shovel & tongus 5/	£00-15-00
1 iron Crain and hooks 12/ four old Candlesticks 2/	0-14-00
1 hand Saw 2/ one tosting iron /8 - two old sickles 1/ old iron 4/	0-07-08
6 putter Dishes 15/ Sixteen putter plates 10/ two putter Basons 2/	1-07-00
3 old Basons 1/ four putter porengers 2/ one putter Tea pot /8	0-03-08
1 Creem pot /6 one putter pint Cup /9 five putter Spoons /4	0-01-07
1 Callender & tunel 1/ one Skiming Dish /4 a pistle and Morter 1/6	0-02-10
8 Knives and forks 4/4 one frying pan and Grid iron 6/	0-10-04
Erthen ware 2/ one fut wheel 8/ one Great wheel 3/	0-13-00
10 Bushells of Indien Corn £1.6.8 Rye 12 Bushells £2.2	3-08-08
Summer Rye £2.5 otes 30 Bushells £1.16 Barley 15/	4-16-00
1 Side Sadle 12/ one Mans Sadle 18/ Sadle Baggs 4/	1-14-00
1 port Mantle 2/ two Meal Bages 3/ a half Bushell /8	0-05-08
1 Cheas Press 6/ one Hoghead 2/ old Caskes 9/	0-17-00
old Chists 5/ Sollether 6/ Meel Sives /8 two Meel Sives 1/	0-12-08
1 Brush 1/ Quilwheel Blades 7 old Loom irons 2/	0-03-00
11 old Seyder Barrels 16/6 one Hoghead 3/ three Cages 3/	1-02-06
2 Large tubes 3/ pertatos 15 Bushells 15/	0-18-00
Salt Pork three hundred wt £3.15 Beef 100 wt £1.4	4-19-00
Seyder 7 Barrels £2.9	2-09-00
282 wt. of Butter £6.9.3 Pork 240 wt £3	9-09-03
Chees £1.7 Chees 100 wt 16/8 Hogs fat 10wt 3/4	2-07-00

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One note of hand	Mar.18, 1755, £6, Michel Hamilton	6-00-00
do.	Dec.30, 1763, £1.4, Robert Smith	1-04-00
do.	May 9, 1764, £1.4, Robert Forbes	1-04-00
do.	April 21, 1767, £10.13.4, Robert Smith	10-13-04
do.	Jan.8, 1766, £2, Margret Forbes	2-00-00
do.	June 2, 1783, £13.16.7, Williams & Jones	13-16-07
do.	April 27, 1786, £3.6.8, Wm. Caldwell 3d	3-06-08
do.	March 29,1784, £72.11.2, Wm. Forbes	72-11-02
do.	Oct.9, 1782, £1.7, Obediah Walker	1-07-00
do.	March 16,1787, £5, John Buckminster	5-00-00
do.	March 22,1786, £4-10-00, Wm.Forbes Jr.	4-10-00
do.	April 6, 1782, £1.8, George Caldwell	1-08-00
do.	Jan.29, 1782, £6, Joseph Wright	6-00-00
do.	Aug.18; 1783, £6, Wm. Caldwell	6-00-00
do.	April 2, 1787, £8, James Smith	8-00-00

APPENDIX I - Cont'd.

Inventory - Cont'd.

One note of hand Dec.18, 1787, £3.14.8, Jonathan Nurss	3-14-08
do. signed by Thomas Ivers Treasurer of this Commonwealth of the sum of	27-03-00
Cash four pounds	4-00-00
One note of hand March 8,1788,£10.3.2, Samuel Forbes	10-03-02
do. April 8,1788, £3, Wm. Forbes	3-00-00
Real Estate as farm with the Buildings there on	500-00-00

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The specific bequests totalled £700. After the widow's thirds were deducted there must have been a substantial deficit from the start, which would have been considerably increased by the time William's own notes and other debts had been settled and the administration expenses paid. Solomon Bacon, in his final statement as administrator in 1794, had to report sorrowfully that the livestock in the inventory had eaten the 10 tons of hay in the inventory before being disposed of, and that the note for £27-3 signed by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had only fetched £8, "being highest rate then current". Also, in attempting to collect the 35-year-old £6 note of hand of Michael Hamilton (a brother-in-law) he had incurred legal and other expenses of £31-16-04, and had had to write off the note as well. On the other hand he had received £31 in interest on the various notes, and he was able to turn in a balance of £177-05 for the judge to divide as he saw fit. This, of course, was in addition to the farm and buildings.

The widow's thirds of the farm and dwelling house were marked out for her by a board appointed for the purpose. She was given 25 acres at one end of the farm, and an orchard. Her property line, laid out in detail by metes and bounds, ran through the house. As to the house itself, she got

> "the west end from top to bottom, with full liberty to pass and repass as she shall have occasion up and down each pair of stairs and the entry way by the front door, and also into the next adjoining room so far as to have conveniency of passing in and out of the cellar with such articles as is proper and convenient to be lodged there."

Her rights in the barn and on the front lawn were also looked after.

The documents do not tell us just how the judge divided the proceeds. William Jr. had already borrowed £77 on his £150 bequest, and I should guess that his own notes would have more than covered his share. However, he had died insolvent before the final settlement, and his liabilities at death included a note for £90 owing to Solomon Bacon (presumably as administrator). William Jr. must have been something of a problem child.

APPENDIX I - Cont'd.

Even before the estate was settled Martha was writing to the probate judge explaining that she was using and needed most of the furniture, and asking that she be made a present of it. I do not know what happened to the other 65-odd acres of farm nor the other two-thirds of the house- probably they went direct to some of the children. Martha lived until 1819. At her death her land was divided into small parcels and divided among five of William's heirs. Three of these were sons-in-law, no doubt acting for their wives and children. Another was William of Montreal, who seems to have been the only one of his branch to share in the division. The fifth was one Anna Boice, with whom Martha seems to have been living in her old age - she may have been the daughter Anna Oliver, who was widowed before 1787 and may have remarried, or else a married daughter of that Anna.

I found the inventory fascinating as an exercise in New England phonetics. Most of the items can be recognized after a little thought. The trio wages, cages, and bages kept me guessing for some time, but they broke down to wedges, kegs, and bags. Quilwheels are presumably wheels used in quilling, which is a good dictionary word meaning "winding thread or yarn on a bobbin". Putter is an alloy of lead and tin; articles made of it are much fancied by collectors. God probably knows what bettle rings are.

APPENDIX II

Obituary of William Forbes.
From Canadian Courant, Montreal, Wed., Dec. 18th, 1833.

Died.

In this city, on Saturday the 14th inst. Mr. William Forbes, aged 56 years, a native of Rutland, Mass., and a member of the Common Council of this city. It seldom falls to our lot to record the death of an individual so universally respected by his neighbours and fellow citizens as the subject of this present notice. During a long residence (about thirty years) in Montreal, Mr. Forbes has uniformly maintained the character of an honest and honourable man of business, a kind and obliging neighbour, a munificent friend to the poor, and an affectionate husband and parent. He possessed a mind rich in the abundance of the better traits of human nature. Sincerity, unbending honesty, firm rectitude, mildness, and warm friendship were prominent in the life of this valuable man. Towards the faults of his neighbour he never directed censure, but passed them over in the silence of Christian Charity. Towards the poor his munificence was secret and liberal. Honesty being one of the highest attributes of his character, his admiration of it in others was proportionate to the high value which he set on this inestimable ornament of human nature. Hence he invariably made it a rule to reward and assist old and well tried servants and persons in his service; and the deep sorrow visible on the countenances of his numerous domestics, when they accompanied the mortal remains of their beloved master to the grave, bore testimony that such kindness had not been misplaced, that such friendship had not been sown on a barren soil. In few men were the great outlines of Christian forbearance and charity more visible than in the deceased. The great object of his motives, the spring of all his actions seemed to be marked by a desire to do only unto others whatsoever he would wish them to do unto himself. In the finer feelings of the human heart, in the endearing relations of relative, parent, and husband, he reigned in the affections of his family. Possessed of a mind susceptible of the finest emotions of human nature, he cast the mild radiance of its influence on all that came within the circle of its affections. There is alas too melancholy a record of the depth of his attachment. It is generally admitted that he fell a victim to the too poignant sensibilities of his feelings. About eleven months ago he was deprived by death of an affectionate wife. The blow was too heavy for a heart so tenderly alive to the sensibilities of nature, and he withered beneath it, till his life became the forfeit of his sorrows. How intensely he was beloved in the domestic circle may be inferred from the deep agonies of his bereaved family. How generally he was respected and esteemed in society may be drawn from the fact, that one of the first municipal acts of his fellow citizens was to make him a spontaneous tender of their confidence in electing him a member of the Common Council.

APPENDIX II - Cont'd.

Obituary of William Forbes - Cont'd.

His funeral took place on Monday last, and was attended by as large a concourse of respectable citizens as has been assembled on a similar occasion in Montreal. The Mayor and Common Council, accompanied by the officers of the Corporation, attended in a body. The procession moved from his late residence in Prince Street, to the American Presbyterian Church (to the erection of which edifice he had been a liberal contributor) where an address suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. G.W. Perkins, and from the Church it proceeded to the Protestant Burial Ground, where his mortal remains were committed to the Earth, to await the general resurrection of the just. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

APPENDIX III

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FORBES and SUBMIT PHILLIPS.

Relationships shown by numbers. For instance, my own number (5221) indicates that I am the oldest child of 522 (Florence Britton), who was the second child of 52 (Mary Holton), who was the second child of 5 (Eliza Forbes). My children are 52211 and 52212. Present residences underlined.

FIRST GENERATION.

WILLIAM FORBES, 1776-1833. b. Barre, Mass.
m.1807 SUBMIT PHILLIPS, 1789-1833.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. EDWARD FORBES, ____-____. d.aged 2.) Position and order in
2. EDWIN FORBES, ____-____. d.aged 5.) list uncertain, but at
3. MARY FORBES, ____-____. least two probably at top.

4. EMMA FORBES, 1813-4-1896. b. Montreal.
m.183_ James Waite, 1802-54.
5. ELIZA FORBES, 1817-1891. b. Montreal.
m.1839 Luther Hamilton Holton, 1817-80.
6. BENJAMIN MILES FORBES, 1821-2-1864. b. Montreal.
Unmarried, so far as known.
7. SOPHRONIA FORBES, 1825-1907. b. Montreal.
Unmarried.
8. JULIANNE FORBES, 1828-69. b. Montreal.
m.____ Orrin Squire Wood, 1817-1909.
9. JOHN FORBES, 1830-1-1835. b. Montreal.

THIRD GENERATION.

41. EMMA WAITE, ____-____.)
42. WILLIAM WAITE, ____-____.) All died unmarried.
43. CHARLES WAITE, ____-____.)

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51. CHARLES HAMILTON HOLTON, 1840-1840. b. Montreal.
52. MARY ELIZA HOLTON, 1841-1905. b. Montreal.
m.1863 Byron Moffatt Britton,
1833-1920. b. Gananoque, Ont.
53. EDWARD HOLTON, 1843-1907. b. Montreal.
m.____ Helen Ford, 1848-1921.
54. JULIANNE HOLTON, 1845-1846. b. Montreal.
55. ALFRED HOOKER HOLTON, 1847-1848. b. Montreal.
56. AMELIA JANE HOLTON, 1849-1875. b. Montreal.
m.____ Joseph B. Learmont, ____-1914.
81. MARY JULIA WOOD, 1856-1929. b. Montreal.
m.1879 William Dunbar Sutherland,
1854-1905.

APPENDIX III - Cont'd.

THIRD GENERATION - Cont'd.

82. HAMILTON HOLTON WOOD, 1860-1912. b. Montreal.
m.1881(?) Alice Wilder Grout, 1860-1911.
83. ALICE MAY WOOD, ____-ca.1890. b. Montreal.

FOURTH GENERATION.

521. EDWARD HOLTON BRITTON, 1864-1909. b. Kingston, Ont.
Unmarried.
522. JULIA FLORENCE BRITTON, 1866-1948. b. Kingston.
m.1891 Philip Holton Gilbert, 1863-1941.
523. MARY ALICE BRITTON, 1867-1949. b. Kingston.
m.1894 C. Valentine Schuyler, ____-____.
524. ANNIE LOUISE BRITTON, 1870-1936. b. Kingston.
m.1894 Donald George MacPhail, 1863-1918.
525. FREDERICK NORMAN BRITTON, 1872-1883. b. Kingston.
526. ELIZA HOLTON BRITTON, 1874-1944. b. Kingston.
m.(1) 1901 Charles Alexander Moss, ____-1916.
m.(2) 1921 Alexander H. Primrose, 1861-1944.
527. CLARA MAUD BRITTON, 1876-1937. b. Kingston.
m.1900 Louis Herbert May, 1871-
528. MILLIE GERTRUDE BRITTON, 1879-1935. b. Kingston.
m.1900 Reginald Walter Brock, 1874-1935.
529. ARTHUR HAMILTON BRITTON, 1881- b. Kingston.
m.1912 Marjorie Florence Spence, 1889- Toronto.

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561. HOLTON LEARMONT, ca.1874-1930. b. Montreal.
m.____ Margaret

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811. FORBES DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1880-1920. b. Montreal.
m.1910 Jeanne Taschereau, 1885- .
812. ALICE DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1882- b. Montreal.
m.1914 Hugh Yelverton Russel, 1872-1924. Montreal.
813. ORRIN WOOD DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1884-1936. b. Montreal.
m.1903 Eva Miriam Harris, 1884- .
814. LUTHER HOLTON DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1886- . b. Montreal.
m.1920 Geraldine Paterson, 1892- . Senneville,Que.
815. CONSTANCE LOUISE DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1888- . b. Montreal.
m. Alan Coursolles Macdougall, 1882-1933. Montreal.
816. MARGARET DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1890- . b. Montreal.
Montreal.

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821. HAMILTON HARCOURT WOOD, 1885-1895. b. Staten Island,N.Y.
822. ORRIN GROUT WOOD, 1886- . b. Staten Island,N.Y.
m.1913 Cecile Lewis Thomson, 1892- Brookline,Mass.
823. DOROTHY WOOD, 1889?-1902? b. Derby, Conn.
824. PHILIP HAMILTON WOOD, 1893- . b. Derby, Conn.
m.1918 Jean G. Robertson, 1897- .
Marriage dissolved; m.(2)____. Newton, Mass.

APPENDIX III - Cont'd.

FIFTH GENERATION.

5221. PHILIP GEOFFREY BRITTON GILBERT, 1893- . b. Montreal.
m.1943 Lois Adelle Humber, 1908- . Victoria, B.C.
5222. HUMPHREY BYRON GILBERT, 1898- . b. Montreal.
m.1924 Evelyn Hincks Laing, 1903- . Toronto.
5241. MARY CHRISTINE MACPHAIL, 1895- . b. Picton, Ont.
m.1922 Douglas Marshall Chown, 1891- . Kingston, Ont.
5242. KATHARINE LOUISE MACPHAIL, 1897- . b. Picton, Ont.
m.1926 James Reginald Third, 1897-1949. Kingston, Ont.
5271. BYRON BRITTON MAY, 1901- . b. Kingston, Ont.
m.1927 Martha Fay, 1906- . Darien, Conn.
5281. P. WILLET BROCK, 1902- . b. Kingston, Ont.
m.1931 Muriel Doreen Collinson, 1905- .
Walton-on-Thomas, Surrey.
5282. BYRON BRITTON BROCK, 1904- . b. Kingston, Ont.
m.1929 Barbara Grote Stirling, 1906- .
Johannesburg, S.Africa.
5283. DAVID HAMILTON BROCK, 1910- . b. Ottawa.
m.1937 Margaret Isobel Coulthard, 1911- .
W.Vancouver, B.C.
5284. THOMAS LEITH BROCK, 1912- . b. Kingston, Ont.
m.1937 Vera Phyllis Primrose Robson, London, Eng.
5285. PHILIP HOLTON GILBERT BROCK, 1914- .b. Ottawa.
m.1952 June Ashton, 1933- . North Vancouver, B.C.
5291. FRANCK HOLTON BRITTON, 1914- . b. Toronto.
m.1940 Elizabeth Taylor McMullen,
1913- . Calgary, Alta.
5292. AMY DOROTHY BRITTON, 1915- . b. Toronto. Toronto.
5293. DOROTHY FLORENCE BRITTON, 1920-1945. b. Toronto.
5294. DONALD MACPHAIL BRITTON, 1923- . b. Toronto.
m.1950 Beatrice Mary Anna Cronyn,
1923- . Edmonton, Alta.

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8111. YVONNE DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1911-1940. b. Montreal.
m.(1) , Tryon Nichol, Marriage dissolved.
m.(2) , Leonard Greene,
8121. HUGH DUNBAR SUTHERLAND RUSSEL, 1916-42. b. Montreal.
8122. BRUCE SUTHERLAND RUSSEL, 1919- . b. Montreal.
m.1943 Jane Alexander Urquhart,
1918- . Montreal.
8123. ORRIN KEITH SUTHERLAND RUSSEL, 1922- . b. Montreal.
m.1951 Phyllis Andrews, 1926- . Montreal.
8131. DORIS MIRIAM SUTHERLAND, 1904- . b. Montreal.
m.3 times. m.(3) Harold Todd. California.
8132. MARY WOOD SUTHERLAND, 1916- . b. California.
m. , James Macleod Westport, Conn.
8141. BRENDA ISOBEL DUNBAR SUTHERLAND, 1921- . b. Montreal.
m.1941 Wyatt Laws, 1915- . Montreal.

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APPENDIX III - Cont'd.

FIFTH GENERATION - Cont'd.

8221. ALICE GROUT WOOD, 1914- . b. Brookline, Mass.
m.1949 William McKennan, 1908- . Brookline, Mass.
8222. MARIAN WOOD, 1915- . b. Brookline, Mass.
m.1941 John Wyllys Baird, 1914- . Winnetka, Ill.
8223. HAMILTON HOLTON WOOD, 1917- . b. Boston, Mass.
m.1940 Virginia Vogel, 1917- . Dedham, Mass.
8224. ARTHUR THOMSON WOOD, 1920- . b. Boston, Mass.
m.1944 Elizabeth Louise Davis, 1923- . LaJolla, Calif.
8225. ORRIN GROUT WOOD, 1922- . b. Boston, Mass.
m.1948 Joan Perrin, 1924- . Toledo, O.
8226. HARCOURT WOOD, 1926- . b. Boston, Mass.
m.1948 Margaret B. Cunningham, 1927- . Dover, Mass.
8241. JEAN WOOD, 1919- . b. Boston, Mass.
m.1942 Dan Hinckley Arnold, Cleveland, O.

SIXTH GENERATION.

(Residences of minor children not listed).

52211. CYNTHIA JEAN GILBERT, 1946- . (adopted) b.Edmonton, Alta.
52212. DIANA HOLTON GILBERT, 1948- . (adopted) b.Edmonton, Alta.
52221. JOAN GILBERT, 1925- . b.Toronto.
m.1946 Henry Arthur Duke Scott, 1923- . Niagara Falls, Ont.
52222. PHILIP LAING GILBERT, 1927- . b.Toronto. Toronto.
52223. HUMPHREY HOLTON GILBERT, 1930- . b.Toronto. Toronto.
52224. DAPHNE LOUISE GILBERT, 1934- . b.Toronto.
52411. DONALD GEORGE MACPHAIL CHOWN, 1924- . b.Kingston, Ont.
m.1952 Carol Margaret Purvis, Kingston, Ont.
52412. ALAN OLIVER MACPHAIL CHOWN, 1927-1928. b.Kingston, Ont.
52413. EDWARD HOLTON MACPHAIL CHOWN, 1932- . b.Kingston, Ont.
52711. BYRON BRITTON MAY JR., 1929- . b.New York City.
m.1952 Janet Lee Jones,
52712. ADDISON CUSHMAN MAY, 1933- . b.New York City.
52821. ELIZABETH MARY STIRLING BROCK, 1930- . b.Vancouver, B.C.
m.1952 Struan Robertson, Vancouver, B.C.
52822. PATRICK WILLET GROTE BROCK, 1932- . b.Kelowna, B.C.
52831. JOHN SEBASTIAN BROCK, 1941- . b.Vancouver, B.C.
52832. HILARY MARY BROCK, 1943- . b.Vancouver, B.C.
52833. PHOEBE GAYE BROCK, 1943- . (twin) b.Vancouver, B.C.
52834. TIMOTHY BRITTON BROCK, 1945- . b.Vancouver, B.C.
52841. LEITH REGINALD BROCK, 1938- . b.Arvida, Que.
52842. BARRIE RUSSEL BROCK, 1944- . (adopted) b.Montreal.
52843. MILDRED PRIMROSE BROCK, 1946- . b.Kingston, Ont.
52851. PHILIP BRITTON BROCK, 1953- . b.Vancouver, B.C.
52911. PETER SPENCE BRITTON, 1948- . b.Toronto.
52912. JAMES MCMULLEN BRITTON, 1951- . b.Calgary, Alta.
52941. ROBERT STEWART BRITTON, 1951- . b.Ottawa.

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APPENDIX III - Cont'd.

SIXTH GENERATION - Cont'd.

81111. PENELOPE NICHOL, 1934- b.Montreal.
81221. HUGH DUNBAR RUSSEL, 1946- b.Montreal.
81222. VIRGINIA ANN RUSSEL, 1949- b.Montreal.
81321. ORRIN WOOD SUTHERLAND MACLEOD, 1934- b.Scotland.
81411. WENDY ELSPETH LORRAINE LAWS, 1942- b.Montreal.

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82221. KATHARINE WOOD BAIRD, 1943- b.Evanston, Ill.
82222. ORRIN DOLE BAIRD, 1947- b.Evanston, Ill.
82223. STEPHEN WARNER BAIRD, 1952- b.Evanston, Ill.
82231. HAMILTON HOLTON WOOD JR., 1942- b.Boston, Mass.
82232. CECILE T. WOOD, 1947- b.Boston, Mass.
82233. OLIVIA WOOD, 1951- b.Boston, Mass.
82241. ARTHUR THOMSON WOOD JR., 1944- b.Boston, Mass.
82242. JOHN SANDERSON WOOD, 1947- b.Boston, Mass.
82243. RICHARD B.WOOD, 1950- b.LaJolla, Cal.
82251. PATRICIA T. WOOD, 1950- b.Toledo, O.
82252. SUSAN WOOD, 1952- b.Toledo, O.
82261. ELIZABETH B. WOOD, 1949- b.Boston, Mass.
82252. DAVID HARCOURT WOOD, 1951- b.Boston, Mass.
82411. JEAN MARIE ARNOLD, 1945- b.Boston, Mass.
82412. JAMES BREWSTER ARNOLD, 1948- b.Cleveland, O.
82413. ALICE WELLS ARNOLD, 1949- b.Cleveland, O.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

522211. IAN DUKE SCOTT, 1947- b.Toronto.
522212. GEOFFREY DUKE SCOTT, 1949- b.Toronto.
522213. ANDREW DUKE SCOTT, 1952- b.Guelph, Ont.

7	
3	
7	Thom Engl
	Jane
3	John Lanc
1	Mary Lan
2	John Glou
7	Alice
	John Engl
	Mary
	Samue Harts
	Elizabe Enola
	John B
	Elizabe Braint
	Moses B Waterm
	Mary Le Wobur
	1st

ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM FORBES

William FORBES
Born Barre, Mass.
B. 1778
D. 1833
5th circle - 16

William FORBES
Rutland, Mass.
ca. 1750 - 1791

Mary MILES
Rutland, Mass.
1752 - 1831
6th - 32

William FORBES
Ulster
ca. 1713 - 1787

Martha CALDWELL
Prob. Worcester, Mass.
ca. 1722 - 1819
7th - 64

Benjamin MILES
Concord, Mass.
1724 - 1776

Mary HUBBARD
Concord, Mass.
1729 - 1794.

James FORBES
Ulster
ca. 1685 - ca. 1769

(Prob.) **William CALDWELL**
Ulster
1683 - 1783

(Prob.) **Sarah MORRISON**
Ulster
ca. 1682 - 1777.

John MILES
Concord, Mass.
1680 - 1725

Mary PRESCOTT
Concord, Mass.
1685 - 1777.

Ebenezer HUBBARD
Concord, Mass.
1700 - 1755

Mary BILLINGS
Concord, Mass.
1704 - 1763
8th - 128

John MILES ca. 1617
England - 1693

Susanna GOODENOW 1647
Sudbury, Mass. -

Jonathan PRESCOTT ca. 1643
Watertown, Mass. - 1721

Elizabeth HOAR ca. 1652
Scituate (?) Mass - 1687

Jonathan HUBBARD 1659
Wethersfield, Conn. - 1728

Hannah RICE
Sudbury (1) Mass. ca. 1658 - 1747

Samuel BILLINGS 1667
Concord, Mass. - 1749

Mary BARRON
Chelmsford 1673
- 1747
9th - 256

Thomas GOODENOW
England. ca. 1608 - 1667

Jane - pe 1666

John PRESCOTT
Lancs ca. 1604 - 1683

Mary PLATTS
Lancs.

John HOAR
Gloucs. ca. 1622 - 1704

Alice - 1697

John HUBBARD
England

Mary ca. 1630(1) - 1702

Samuel RICE
Yorks.

Elizabeth KING 1634 - 1685
England

John BILLINGS ca. 1635 - 1667

Elizabeth HASTINGS - 1704
Braintree Mass.

Moses BARRON 1643 - en 1685
Watertown, Mass.

Mary LEARNED 1643 - 1699
Woburn, Mass.

[illegible] 1647 - pe 1720
10th - 512

Ralph PRESCOTT Lancs. ca. 1572 - 1608
Ellen

Charles HOAR Gloucs - 1638
Joanna HENCHMAN Eng - 1661

George HUBBARD Eng. -1683
Mary (?)

Edmund RICE Eng ca. 1594 - 1663
Thomasine FROST Suff 1600 - 1654
Thomas KING. Eng ca. 1600 - 1676
Anne [illegible] Eng 1607 - 1643
Nathenial BILLINGS Eng. - 1676

John HASTINGS Eng ca. 1600 - 1657

Ellis BARRON Eng. ca. 1605 - 1676
Grace - est. 1651
Isaac LEARNED Surrey 1624 - 1657
Mary [illegible] Suffolk 1626 - 1691
11th - 1024

[illegible] - 1593
Ellen CHAW

Edward FROST
Thomasine

William LEARNED Eng ca. 1615 - 1691
Priscilla [illegible] ca. 1620 - 1691
Mary CRACKBONE Suffolk ca. 1620 - 1691
12th - 2048

James PRESCOTT & — STANDISH; Roger STANDISH.

John BARKER & Margaret —

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